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ABSTRACT

Laws and rulings affecting resident instruction in the land-grant colleges and universities are described. The land grant college or university is recognized and designated by the legislature of the state as being qualified to fulfill the provisions and to receive the benefits of either or both the First Morrill Act of 1862 or the Second Morrill Act of 1890. The development of the land-grant system from 1862 to 1962 is outlined, and chronologies are provided of institutions by states. Procedures for administering federal funds for instruction are presented. The funds for instruction are administered by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education and the funds for experiment stations and extension services are administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Tests of federal laws and rulings relating to federal funds for instruction for land-grant colleges and universities are presented. Statistical data are presented on: federal funds received by the land-grant institutions for instruction and facilities for instruction; scope of operations of land-grant institutions, 1960; and allotment of funds to states and Puerto Rico, 1962. (SW)

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LAND-GRANT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

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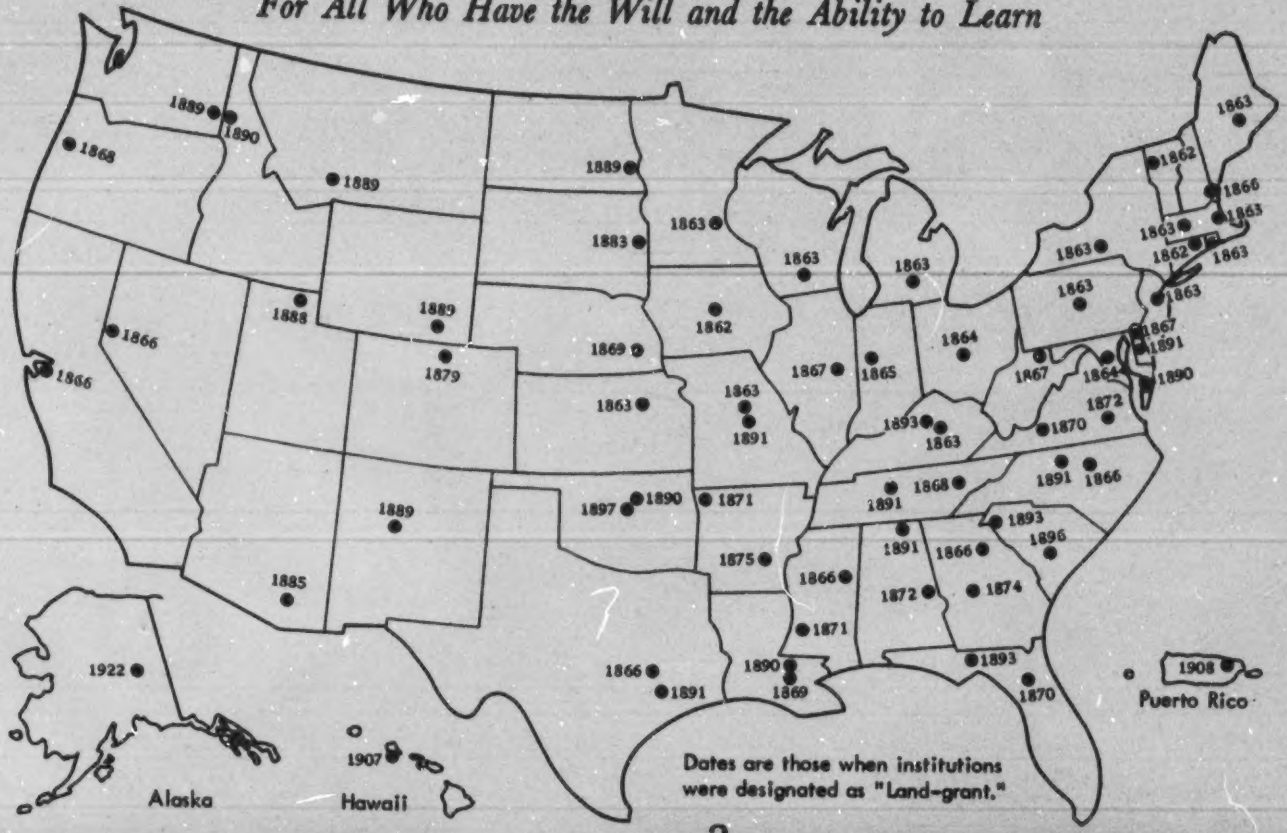

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Bulletin 1962, No. 13

LAND-GRANT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

1862-1962

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
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Secretary

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Foreword

THE BASIC PURPOSE of this bulletin is to present under one cover the laws and rulings affecting resident instruction is the land-grant colleges and universities. It is, therefore, in large part a revision of the bulletin entitled *Land-Grant Colleges and Universities: A Federal-State Partnership* published in 1952.

The land-grant institutions, as a group, represent a system designed to provide higher education to the people of all classes in this country. In organization, they exemplify better than most other institutions the most effective relationship of campus instruction, research, and educational assistance for the people of all age groups through extension services. It should be noted that only Federal funds for instruction are administered through the Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Recognizing the significance of this year as the 100th anniversary of the signing of the first Morrill Act by President Abraham Lincoln, certain data evidencing the growth and present scope of the land-grant colleges and universities have been assembled and are included as chronicles in this Centennial bulletin.

HAROLD A. HASWELL
Director, Programs Branch
Division of Higher Education

R. ORIN CORNETT
Acting Assistant Commissioner
Division of Higher Education

THE WHITE HOUSE

Centennial of the Establishment of the National System of Land-Grant Universities and Colleges

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS July 2, 1962, marks the centennial of the first Morrill Act, approved by President Abraham Lincoln, granting public lands to States and territories in support of colleges to promote "liberal and practical education . . . in the several pursuits and professions of life"; and

WHEREAS the Act opened the doors of colleges and universities to all with the ability and will to learn, irrespective of heredity, occupation, or economic status; and

WHEREAS the land-grant institutions in the 50 States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico carry research and teaching to the citizens of these States and the Commonwealth and to people of other nations, particularly the emerging nations, seeking solutions to economic, social, and physical ills, and enriching the cultural life of the people; and

WHEREAS the land-grant system of higher education is the Nation's largest single source of trained and educated manpower and now contribute more than one-half of the Nation's trained scientists and nearly one-half of all Regular and Reserve officers entering the Armed Forces through the military programs conducted at civilian institutions; and

WHEREAS these institutions have historically maintained and currently maintain close cooperative relationships with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, which marks the centennial of its establishment on May 15, 1962, and also maintain close working relationships with other departments and agencies of the Government, including the Department of Defense, the Interior, Commerce, Labor, and Health, Education and Welfare, the U.S. Information Agency, and the International Cooperation Administration; and

WHEREAS the Congress, by a joint resolution approved August 25, 1961, has requested the President to issue a proclamation recognizing the centennial of the establishment of the land-grant system of universities and colleges:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOHN F. KENNEDY, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim that it is fitting and proper to commemorate the centennial of this historic act of Congress; and I request that the agencies of the Government cooperate with the land-grant universities and colleges throughout the academic year 1961–62 in recognizing the historical and present close cooperative relationship of such institutions with the departments and establishments of the Government.

I also request that such centennial be otherwise appropriately celebrated to the end that the occasion may serve to commemorate the unparalleled opportunities for higher education provided by these publicly supported institutions and their efforts through teaching, research, and service to improve the economic, social, and cultural lives of the people of this Nation and of other nations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this twenty-fifth day of August in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-one, and, of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-sixth.

By the President:
DEAN RUSK,
Secretary of State.

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Section 1

Development of the Land-Grant System of Colleges and Universities

DURING THE HUNDRED YEARS since their establishment, the land-grant colleges and universities have grown to represent to the world a unique system of universal education. In the colonial days higher education in the United States was available only in a few institutions, such as Harvard, Yale, and William and Mary. These institutions at different times were subject to varying degrees of public control, but were essentially privately controlled. After the Revolutionary War, the States began to organize universities as publicly controlled institutions. They were not essentially different from the privately controlled ones which by that time had grown relatively strong and were setting the pace for the development of collegiate education throughout the country.

Classical or Professional

During the first half of the 19th century the two types of colleges and universities, publicly controlled and privately controlled, developed side by side. Both were greatly influenced by the European universities of which their leading professors were products. But these European universities were organized to serve a society not predominantly democratic. University education was for the leisure classes, the government leaders, and members of the professions.

The American institutions, functioning in somewhat the same fashion, maintained chiefly the classical and professional curricula. They made only slight adaptations to the needs of a pioneer people. A study of such fields as agriculture and the mechanic arts was beneath their academic dignity.

The mild protest against this too exclusively classical type of college and university grew into a widespread agitation by the middle of the 19th century. Agricultural societies in many States were insisting that colleges must be available where agriculture could be studied. The already established colleges and universities remained

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largely uninfluenced, however, by this agitation. Hence, during the 1850's the Congress debated the issue and finally passed the Morrill Act of 1859. President Buchanan vetoed it essentially on the ground that it was in violation of the traditional policy of the Federal Government which had up to that time left the control of education to the States. On July 2, 1862, the Morrill Act was passed again and signed by President Lincoln.

The Purpose

There has been much discussion since the passage of the First Morrill Act as to its true intent. In the act the purpose is stated in the following words:

> . . . the endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life.[1]

Speaking at the Massachusetts Agricultural College in 1887, 25 years after passage of the act, Mr. Morrill again set forth his views on the general purpose of the Morrill Act in the following words:

> The land-grant colleges were founded on the idea that a higher and broader education should be placed in every State within the reach of those whose destiny assigns them to, or who may have the courage to choose industrial vocations where the wealth of nations is produced; where advanced civilization unfolds its comforts, and where a much larger number of the people need wider educational advantages, and impatiently await their possession . . . . It would be a mistake to suppose it was intended that every student should become either a farmer or a mechanic when the design comprehended not only instruction for those who may hold the plow or follow a trade, but such instruction as any person might need—with "the world all before them where to choose"—and without the exclusion of those who might prefer to adhere to the classics.[2]

Speaking before the Vermont Legislature in 1888, Mr. Morrill said:

> Only the interest from the land-grant fund can be expended, and that must be expended, first—without excluding other scientific and classical studies—for teaching such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts—the latter as absolutely as the former. Obviously not manual, but intellectual instruction was the paramount

[1] Morrill Act of 1862, sec. 4, see p. 55.

[2] Hon. Justin S. Morrill. Address, 1887. Reprinted under title, "I Would Have Higher Learning More Widely Disseminated," by University of Massachusetts, Amherst, 1961. p. 4.

> object. It was not provided that agricultural labor in the field should be practically taught, any more than that the mechanical trade of a carpenter or blacksmith should be taught. Secondly, it was a liberal education that was proposed. Classical studies were not to be excluded, and, therefore, must be included. The Act of 1862 proposed a system of broad education by colleges, not limited to a superficial and dwarfed training, such as might be supplied by a foreman of a workshop or by a foreman of an experimental farm. If any would have only a school with equal scraps of labor and of instruction, or something other than a college, they would not obey the national law. . . .
>
> The fundamental idea was to offer an opportunity in every State for a liberal and larger education to larger numbers, not merely to those destined to sedentary professions, but to those much needing higher instruction for the world's business, for the industrial pursuits and professions of life.[3]

From the legislation itself and from Mr. Morrill's statements it seems clear that at least three purposes were embodied in the legislation:

1. A protest against the then characteristic dominance of the classics in higher education.
2. A desire to develop, at the college level, instruction relating to the practical activities of life.
3. An attempt to offer to those belonging to the industrial classes preparation for the "professions of life."[4]

The Federal Support

A system of colleges and universities, managed by each State but conforming to certain broad policy stipulations of Federal law, has thus grown up. The Federal support contemplated in the initial Morrill Act was to be the income from public lands (30,000 acres or equivalent in scrip for each Representative and Senator) made available to each State. The State was expected to contribute to the maintenance of its land-grant institution as well as to provide its buildings.

From this modest beginning the Federal Government has expanded its contributions to the land-grant colleges and universities. Recognizing the need for research as a basis for developing agriculture, the Congress passed the Hatch Act in 1887 setting up in the land-grant institutions the system of agricultural experiment stations.[5] In 1890 the Second Morrill Act was passed, supplementing by direct ap-

[3] Hon. Justin S. Morrill. An address in behalf of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College. Free Press Assoc., Burlington, Vt., 1888. p. 1–6.

[4] George A. Works and Barton Morgan. *The Land-Grant Colleges.* The Advisory Committee on Education, Staff Study No. 10. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1939. p. 11.

[5] For summary of Hatch Act, see p. 70.

propriation the income from the land-grants for instruction.[6] In 1914 the Smith-Lever Act was passed, establishing the system of cooperative extension services to bring to adults the benefits of current developments in the field of agriculture.[7] Thus, these institutions, designed to foster a program of education suited to the needs of the agricultural and industrial classes, were established on a foundation of research, and encompassed a program for both the youth on the campus and the adult population throughout the rural areas of the Nation.

In the decades following 1914, numerous acts have been passed expanding the scope and increasing the support of all three aspects of the program—research, campus instruction, and extension education. Now, in addition to the income from the original land grants, the appropriations of Federal funds to aid the States in the maintenance of land-grant institutions amount to more than $100 million annually. For the year ending June 30, 1962, the appropriations totaled: for experiment stations, $34,725,021; for campus instruction, $10,744,000; and for extension education, $59,590,000.

These funds are distributed to the States on several different bases. Some funds go in equal amounts to all States; some to the States on the basis of their farm population, or on their total population in relation to the total population of the U.S. The funds for campus instruction are distributed and administered by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. The funds for experiment stations and extension education are distributed and administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The total annual income from the original land grants and the total appropriations from the Federal funds for the support of resident instruction in the land-grant institutions are shown by years in the accompanying table 1.

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[6] For text of Second Morrill Act, see p. 59.
[7] For summary of Smith-Lever Act, see p. 71.

Table 1.—Federal Funds Received by the Land-Grant Institutions for Instruction and Facilities for Instruction Through the First Morrill Act of 1862 and Later Acts Supplementary Thereto, Administered Through the Department of Interior 1873 to 1938, Federal Security Agency 1939 to 1953, and Department of Health, Education, and Welfare 1953 to 1962, by Fiscal Years

[All figures in thousands of dollars]

Year ending June 30—	Income from Morrill Act of 1862 [1]	Appropriations from—		Year ending June 30—	Income from Morrill Act of 1862 [1]	Appropriations from—	
		Morrill Act of 1890 and Nelson amendment of 1907 [2]	Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935; as amended 1960 [3]			Morrill Act of 1890 and Nelson amendment of 1907 [2]	Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935; as amended 1960 [3]
1873	$432	---	---	1913	$859	$2,500	---
1874	382	---	---	1914	846	2,500	---
1875	404	---	---	1915	965	2,500	---
1876	411	---	---	1916	916	2,500	---
1877	410	---	---	1917	960	2,500	---
1878	320	---	---	1918	1,009	2,500	---
1879	425	---	---	1919	885	2,500	---
1880	450	---	---	1920	962	2,500	---
1881	491	---	---	1921	1,010	2,500	---
1882	296	---	---	1922	992	2,500	---
1883	501	---	---	1923	1,039	2,550	---
1884	447	---	---	1924	1,061	2,550	---
1885	486	---	---	1925	1,086	2,550	---
1886	406	---	---	1926	1,098	2,550	---
1887	563	---	---	1927	1,028	2,550	---
1888	650	---	---	1928	1,095	2,550	---
1889	576	---	---	1929	1,095	2,550	---
1890	643	$660	---	1930	1,127	2,550	---
1891	449	704	---	1931	1,128	2,550	---
1892	467	782	---	1932	1,090	2,550	---
1893	633	864	---	1933	971	2,550	---
1894	581	912	---	1934	1,127	2,550	---
1895	506	960	---	1935	1,150	2,550	---
1896	618	1,008	---	1936	1,120	2,550	$980
1897	599	1,056	---	1937	1,010	2,550	1,480
1898	595	1,104	---	1938	1,146	2,550	1,980
1899	618	1,152	---	1939	1,107	2,550	2,480
1900	644	1,200	---	1940	1,125	2,550	2,480
1901	683	1,200	---	1941	1,292	2,550	2,480
1902	684	1,200	---	1942	1,192	2,550	2,480
1903	689	1,200	---	1943	1,210	2,550	2,480
1904	730	1,200	---	1944	1,426	2,550	2,480
1905	721	1,200	---	1945	1,269	2,550	2,480
1906	759	1,200	---	1946	1,315	2,550	2,480
1907	742	1,200	---	1947	1,389	2,550	2,480
1908	738	1,500	---	1948	1,344	2,550	2,480
1909	763	1,750	---	1949	1,451	2,550	2,480
1910	773	2,000	---	1950	1,442	2,550	2,480
1911	783	2,250	---	1951	1,516	2,550	2,480
1912	833	2,500	---	1952	1,673	2,550	2,480

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.—Continued

[All figures in thousands of dollars]

Year ending June 30—	Income from Morrill Act of 1862 [1]	Appropriations from—		Year ending June 30—	Income from Morrill Act of 1862 [1]	Appropriations from—	
		Morrill Act of 1890 and Nelson amendment of 1907 [2]	Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935; as amended 1960 [3]			Morrill Act of 1890 and Nelson amendment of 1907 [2]	Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935; as amended 1960 [3]
1953	$1,801	$2,550	$2,480	1958	$2,300	$2,550	$2,502
1954	1,975	2,550	2,502	1959	2,341	2,550	2,502
1955	1,994	2,550	2,502	1960	2,666	2,550	2,502
1956	2,121	2,550	2,502	1961	[4]	2,550	2,502
1957	2,234	2,550	2,502	1962	[5]	2,550	8,194

[1] Federal endowment, invested by the States. The income only is used.
[2] Continuing appropriations, $50,000 to each State and Puerto Rico.
[3] Depend upon annual appropriations by Congress. Allocated in varying amounts in proportion to population.
[4] Reported but not analyzed.
[5] Not yet reported.

Chronologies of Institutions by States

There was no uniform pattern in the designation or establishment of the institutions to benefit from the provisions of either the First Morrill Act of 1862 or the Second Morrill Act of 1890. In some States an institution already in operation was chosen; in others, new institutions were established. Sometimes it took considerable time to make the necessary arrangements for an institution even after the legislature had accepted the provisions of the acts. In a few States a comparatively long time elapsed between establishment and opening for instruction, or between opening for instruction and the granting of degrees. This variation among the States is evident in the following brief chronologies.[8]

Alabama

Auburn University
Auburn

1856	Legislature chartered East Alabama Male College at Auburn
1860	First class of students graduated
1867	State legislature accepted provisions of Morrill Act of 1862; entitled to 240,000 acres in scrip (February 13)
1868	Acceptance reaffirmed in State constitution (December 31)
1870	Master's degrees first awarded
1872	State accepted gift of Eastern Alabama Male College at Auburn from Methodist Church (February 26)
	State legislature authorized Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College and absorbed Eastern Alabama Male College (March 20)
	First class graduated from new institution

[8] Sources of data, in addition to official records and documents on file in the Office of Education and the catalogs of the individual institutions:

American Universities and Colleges, Eighth edition, 1960, by Mary Irwin. The American Council on Education. Washington, D.C., 1212 p.

Survey of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, by Arthur J. Klein. U.S. Department of the Interior (Office of Education Bulletin 1930, No. 9, Vols. I and II) Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1919 p. (Out of print.)

The Land-Grant Colleges, Staff Study No. 10, The Advisory Committee on Education, by George A. Works and Barton Morgan. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1939. 141 p. (Out of print.)

The Land-Grant of 1862 and The Land-Grant Colleges, Benjamin F. Andrews. Bureau of Education, U.S. Department of Interior (Bulletin 1918, No. 13). Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1918. 63 p. (Out of print.)

1891	State accepted provisions of Second Morrill Act of 1890 (February 13)
1899	Name changed to Alabama Polytechnic Institute
1955	Doctoral degrees first conferred
1959–60	Amount of 1862 land-grant endowment fund—$253,500; income—$20,529
1960	Became Auburn University (January 1)

Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College
Normal

1873	State chartered Huntsville State Normal and Industrial School
1875	Huntsville State Normal and Industrial School opened for instruction
1891	State accepted provisions of Second Morrill Act of 1890 (February 13)
	Name changed to State Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes
1901	First baccalaureate degree awarded
1919	Name changed to State Agricultural and Mechanical Institute for Negroes and school moved to Normal
1948	Name changed to Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College

Alaska

University of Alaska
College

1915	Act of U.S. Congress (38 Stat. 1214)—A specific grant of four sections of land for the site of a college (March 4)
1917	Alaska Agricultural College and School of Mines established and board appointed
1922	Alaska Agricultural College and School of Mines designated by Territorial legislature as land-grant institution, and opened for instruction (September 18)
1929	By act of U.S. Congress (48 U.S.C., sec. 354A) granted 100,000 acres of land for further benefit of Agricultural College and School of Mines under same provisions that apply to land grant under First Morrill Act of 1862 (January 21)
1935	An act (Chap. 49) of the Territory of Alaska established University of Alaska with power to succeed to all the rights, powers, privileges, and duties of the Alaska Agricultural College and School of Mines (March 12)
1949	Public Law 417, 81st Congress (approved October 27) and Public Law 390, 82d Congress (approved June 12, 1952) extended provisions of Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935 to include Alaska
1958	The territory approved and requested statehood (June 30)
1959	Statehood, by proclamation of President Eisenhower (January 3)

1959–60	Amount of 1862 land-grant endowment fund—$16,256; income—$275
	Unsold land—26,561 acres; value—undetermined
1961	Alaska State Regents Board approved reorganization along university lines into six academic colleges and division of statewide services (July 1)

Arizona

University of Arizona
Tucson

1885	Territorial legislature authorized State university at Tucson
1891	Legislature accepted provisions of Second Morrill Act of 1890 (March 19)
	University of Arizona opened for instruction (October)
1895	First baccalaureate degree granted
1903	Master's degrees first awarded
1910	With State enabling act, received 150,000 acres of land in lieu of grant under Morrill Act of 1862
1912	State legislature accepted provisions of First Morrill Act of 1862
1922	Ph. D. degrees first conferred
1959–1960	Amount of 1862 land-grant endowment fund—$71,585; income—$29,351
	Unsold—149,405 acres; value—$489,200

Arkansas

University of Arkansas
Fayetteville

1864	State legislature accepted 150,000 acres in land scrip under the First Morrill Act; but because of disturbed conditions caused by the war, another act of the legislature was necessary before the scrip could be issued (May 11)
1867	Legislature acted to issue scrip (January 31)
1871	Legislature again affirmed acceptance of the conditions of the 1862 land-grant act and organized a college, the Arkansas Industrial University at Fayetteville (March 27)
1872	Arkansas Industrial University opened to first students (January 22)
1876	Baccalaureate degrees first granted
1884	Master's degrees first awarded
1891	Legislature accepted provisions of Second Morrill Act and designated eight-elevenths of the funds to Arkansas Industrial University (April 9)
1899	Name changed to University of Arkansas
1953	Doctoral degrees first conferred
1959–60	Amount of 1862 land-grant endowment fund—$133,000; income—$6,633

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Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal College
Pine Bluff

1873 Legislature authorized a second land-grant college
1875 Branch Normal College was established at Pine Bluff
1882 College opened for instruction
1885 Began operation as a junior college
1891 Legislature accepted provisions of Second Morrill Act and designated three-elevenths of the funds to Branch Normal College (April 9)
1929 Became 4-year college, and name changed to Agricultural, Mechanical, and Normal College

California

University of California
Berkeley

1853 Contra Costa Academy, private school for boys, opened in Oakland (June 6)
1855 Incorporated as the College of California; college preparatory for boys (April 13)
1860 College of California admitted first college class (June 11)
1864 State legislature accepted 150,000 acres of land in place under the provisions of the Morrill Act (March 31)
Baccalaureate degrees first conferred by the College of California (June 1)
1866 State legislature established an Agriculture, Mining and Mechanic Arts College (March 31)
1867 College of California offered to give the State of California 160 acres of land in Berkeley, and later to disincorporate and donate its lands and buildings in Oakland, on condition the legislature repeal the act establishing the Agricultural, Mining, and Mechanics Arts College and establish a "Complete university" which would include the humanities (October 9)
1868 College of California conveyed to the State of California the 160 acres of land in Berkeley "for the uses of a university" (February 12)
University of California chartered by the State legislature (March 23)
1869 University began instruction in Oakland in buildings rented from the College of California (September 23)
1870 Baccalaureate and master of Arts degrees first conferred by the University of California (July 20)
1871 Congress approved modification of Morrill Act allowing University of California to grant title to subdivisions of land as small as 40 acres (March 3)
1873 University of California moved to Berkeley and established permanent location upon the completion of two buildings (September)
1885 First Ph. D. degree granted by the University of California—fourth among land-grant colleges (May 27)

1891	State accepted provisions of Second Morrill Act (March 31)
1960	Seven campuses: Berkeley, Davis, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Diego (formerly La Jolla), San Francisco, Santa Barbara
1959–60	Amount of 1862 land-grant endowment fund—$990,632; income—$29,642
	Unsold—280 acres; value—undetermined

Colorado

Colorado State University
Fort Collins

1870	Territorial legislature established Agricultural College of Colorado (February 11)
1875	Colorado organized into a State by an act of Congress (March 3)
1876	The State admitted to the Union (August 1)
1877	Agricultural College of Colorado was formally organized; State board of agriculture created as governing body
1879	State legislature accepted provisions of Morrill Act of 1862 and was granted 91,600 acres of land in place (January 27)
	Agricultural College of Colorado opened for instruction (September 1)
1884	First baccalaureate degree granted
1890	Master's degrees first awarded
1891	Provisions of Second Morrill Act of 1890 accepted (April 6)
1935	Name changed to the Colorado State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts
1951	Name changed to Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College
1955	Doctoral degree first conferred
1957	Became Colorado State University
1959–60	Amount of 1862 land-grant endowment fund—$722,909; income—$30,507
	Unsold—30,000 acres; value—undetermined

Connecticut

University of Connecticut
Storrs

1862	State accepted the Federal grant of 180,000 acres in scrip, thus becoming the third of the three States that accepted the provisions of the First Morrill Act in the year that it was passed (December 24)
1863	All scrip having been sold, the interest from the fund was granted to Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University (June 24)
1881	The Storrs Agricultural School was chartered, and opened for instruction September 28 (April 6)

1893	Legislature accepted provisions of Second Morrill Act, changed the name of the institution to Storrs Agricultural College, and transferred land-grant fund income from Yale (April 21)
1899	Name changed to Connecticut Agricultural College
1904	Baccalaureate degrees granted
1920	Master's degrees first awarded
1933	Name changed to Connecticut State College
1939	Became the University of Connecticut
1949	Ph. D. degree first conferred
1959–60	Amount of 1862 land-grant endowment fund—$135,000; income—$6,799

Delaware

University of Delaware
Newark

1744	Established as academy by Presbyterian Synod of Philadelphia
1769	Chartered as Newark Academy by Thomas and Richard Penn
1833	Granted a charter as Newark College, a degree-granting institution, by General Assembly. Instruction disrupted during Revolutionary War, while the Newark Academy building was converted to a shoe factory for the Continental Army (February 5)
1835	Merged with Delaware College
1837	Name changed to Delaware College
1838	Baccalaureate degree first granted (September 26)
1867	State legislature accepted provisions of First Morrill Act, received 90,000 acres of land scrip and designated Delaware College as the beneficiary (March 14)
1874	Master's degrees first awarded
1891	State accepted provisions of Second Morrill Act (February 12)
1921	Became University of Delaware
1946	Doctor of philosophy degree first conferred
1959–60	Amount of 1862 land-grant endowment fund—$84,426; income—$2,505

Delaware State College
Dover

1891	State accepted provisions of Second Morrill Act and chartered State College for Colored Students at Dover, to share in benefits of land-grant acts
1892	First instruction at college level (February 3)
1898	First baccalaureate degree granted
1947	Became Delaware State College

Florida

University of Florida
Gainesville

1853	College of Arts and Sciences established
1870	State accepted the Federal land-grant of 90,000 acres in scrip
1882	First baccalaureate degrees from College of Arts and Sciences granted
1884	Florida Agricultural College, authorized in 1870, was established at Lake City and received benefit of land-grant fund
1891	State accepted provisions of the Second Morrill Act of 1890 and divided funds equally between Florida Agricultural College and the Colored Normal School at Tallahassee (June 8)
1905	State legislature (Backman Act) abolished six existing State colleges and established two new institutions one of which was University of the State of Florida at Gainesville
1906	Master's degrees first awarded
1909	Name changed to University of Florida
1934	Ph. D. degrees first conferred
1959–60	Amount of 1862 land-grant endowment fund—$157,385; income—$7,750

Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University
Tallahassee

1887	The State, by legislative enactment, founded the Colored Normal School at Tallahassee
1891	State accepted terms of Second Morrill Act of 1890, and divided the funds equally between the two land-grant institutions (June 8)
1909	By act of legislature, became the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College
1910	First baccalaureate degree granted
1947	First master of science in education degree awarded
1953	By act of legislature reorganized as a State university to comprise two colleges, four schools (professional), one technical institute, and a graduate school

Georgia

University of Georgia
Athens

1785	University of Georgia incorporated by act of General Assembly The first State to provide for establishment of a State-supported university (January 27)

1801 University established and opened to students; the first building called Franklin College in honor of Benjamin Franlin, is still standing—now known as "Old College"

1804 First baccalaureate degrees granted

1866 State accepted provisions of First Morrill Act and received 270,000 acres in scrip (December 12)

1871 Master's degrees first awarded

1872 College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts provisionally organized as a part of the State university

1890 State accepted provisions of the Second Morrill Act of 1890, designating two-thirds of the funds to the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts (November 26)

1906 General Assembly authorized a separate board of control for the Georgia State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and reaffirmed the disposition of the income from the land-grant fund as a part of the university, but continued the college (July 21)

1931 General Assembly placed all publicly supported colleges, including University of Georgia, in one organization, the University System of Georgia

1940 Ph. D. degrees first conferred

1959–60 Amount of 1862 land-grant endowment fund—$242,202; income—$6,535

Fort Valley State College
Fort Valley

1874 Act of legislature named Atlanta University to receive a portion of the proceeds of the 1862 land-grant endowment as an institution for the higher education of Negroes

1890 State accepted provisions of Second Morrill Act

1891 Georgia State Industrial College opened in Athens, later moved to Savannah, for "the purpose of educating and training Negro youth in a program embracing the studies required under the Morrill Act'"; and was designated by the legislature as the unit of the University of Georgia to receive one-third of the money appropriations from the land-grant acts

1949 The General Assembly of Georgia (Act. No. 267, 1949; H.B. 510) transferred designation of institution to receive benefits of Land-grants Acts to Fort Valley State College

1895 Established as Fort Valley High and Industrial School

1929 Name changed to Fort Valley Normal and Industrial School

1939 State Teachers and Agricultural College at Forsyth was consolidated with Fort Valley High and Industrial School to form Fort Valley State College at Fort Valley; and came under State control as a part of the university System of Georgia (July 1)

1941 First 4-year college class was graduated (June)

Hawaii

University of Hawaii
Honolulu

1907	Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii (Act 24) established College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts of the Territory of Hawaii, and applied for benefits "which the Federal Government gives to such institutions" (March 25)
1908	By ruling of Secretary of Interior (February 28), the Territory of Hawaii was entitled to participate in the fund created for agricultural colleges by the act of August 30, 1890 (26 Stat. 417), and the act of March 4, 1907 (34 Stat. 1281)
	Opened for instruction
1911	Name changed to College of Hawaii
1912	First granted baccalaureate degrees
1914	Master's degrees first awarded
1920	Name changed to University of Hawaii
1926	Ph. D. degree first conferred
1928	Public Law No. 395, 70th Cong., approved; to extend the agricultural experiment station laws and cooperative agricultural extension service laws to the Territory of Hawaii (May 16)
1959	State enabling act passed by Congress (March 11–12)
	People of Hawaii accepted statehood (June 27)
1960	The Hawaii Omnibus Act (Public Law 86–624 authorized an appropriation of $6 million to the State of Hawaii subject to the provisions of the First Morrill Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 301–308); the first instance in a which a direct cash appropriation was made as a Morrill Act endowment rather than land or land scrip (July 12)
1961	U.S. Congress apropriated (Public Law 86–722) $2,225,000 to State of Hawaii to carry out the purpose of section 14(e) of Hawaii Omnibus Act (Public Law 86–624)
	Legislature of the State of Hawaii passed (Act 158) an act "Accepting the Land-Grant Colleges Aid and Designating the University of Hawaii the Beneficiary" (July 8)
1962	U.S. Congress (Public Law 87–290) appropriated $3,775,000, the balance of the amount authorized in the Hawaii Omnibus Act (1960) to complete permanent endowment fund in lieu of land-grant under First Morrill Act

Idaho

University of Idaho
Moscow

1889	University of Idaho, at Moscow, chartered and opened for instruction (January 30)
1890	By State enabling act the State received 90,000 acres of land in lieu of Federal grant of 1862 (July 3)

1891	Legislation approved acceptance of provisions of First Morrill Act, as amended in the Morrill-Nelson Act of 1890 (January 23)
1892	State legislature endowed University of Idaho with income from land-grant fund
1896	First baccalaureate degree granted
1898	Master's degrees first awarded
1959–60	Amount of 1862 land-grant endowment fund—$2,591,443; income—$72,707 Unsold—88,185 acres; value—$381,850
1962	Ph. D. degrees first conferred

Illinois

University of Illinois
Urbana

1867	State legislature organized Illinois Industrial University and endowed it with the Federal land-grant of 480,000 acres in scrip (February 28)
1868	Opened for instruction (March 2)
1872	Certificates of graduation were granted to classes through 1877
1878	Baccalaureate degrees first awarded Master's degrees first granted
1885	Name changed to University of Illinois (June)
1891	Provisions of Second Morrill Act accepted (March 20)
1903	Ph. D. degrees first conferred
1959–60	Amount of 1862 land-grant endowment fund—$649,013; income—$32,451

Indiana

Purdue University
Lafayette

1865	The General Assembly accepted provisions of the First Morrill Act, received 390,000 acres in scrip, and created a corporate body under the name of the Trustees of the Indiana Agricultural College (March 6)
1869	The assembly accepted a gift of $200,000 and 100 acres of land from Mr. John Purdue and other citizens of Tippecanoe County, and changed the name of the college to Purdue University (May 6)
1874	To comply with the law requiring an opening before July 1874, some "informal" classes were held in unfinished buildings; on September 16, the new institution formally opened to students (March 2)
1875	First baccalaureate degree conferred upon a student who had entered the new institution as a senior (June)
1886	Master's degrees first granted
1891	Provisions of Second Morrill Act accepted (March 7)

1897	Ph. D. degrees first conferred
1959–60	Amount of 1862 land-grant endowment fund—$340,000; income—$7,996

Iowa

Iowa State University
Ames

1858	Chartered as State Agricultural College and Farm (March 22)
1859	Established at Ames
1862	The State legislature, the first to do so, accepted provisions of First Morrill Act, and received 240,000 acres of land (September 11)
	The Iowa State College was designated as recipient of the income from the endowment
1868	First instruction at college level (October 21)
1869	Dedication of the first building and inauguration of first president (March 17)
1872	First baccalaureate degrees granted
1873	First graduate study offered
1876	Master's degree first awarded
1892	Provisions of Second Morrill Act accepted
1896	Name changed to Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts
1916	Ph. D. degrees first conferred
1959	Name changed to Iowa State University of Science and Technology
1959–60	Amount of 1862 land-grant endowment fund—$589,754; income—$20,088

Kansas

Kansas State University
Manhattan

1863	Legislature accepted the provisions of the First Morrill Act and the grant of 90,000 acres of land (finally 97,682 acres) (February 3)
	Accepted gift of Bluemont Central College from Methodist Church as site for the new agricultural college, established as Kansas State Agricultural College and opened for instruction at college level (February 16)
1867	First baccalaureate degrees granted—one of the first 10 land-grant institutions to grant degrees
1871	Master's degrees first awarded
1891	Provisions of Second Morrill Act accepted (March 2)
1931	Name changed to Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science (March 9)
1933	Ph. D. degree first conferred

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1959 Name changed to Kansas State University of Agriculture and Applied Science

1959–60 Amount of 1862 land-grant endowment fund—$672,064; income—$15,147

Kentucky

University of Kentucky
Lexington

1863 State accepted the First Morrill Act and received 330,000 acres in scrip (January 27)

1865 Chartered as Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky University, Lexington, a consolidation of the former Bacon College of Harrodsburg and Transylvania College of Lexington

1866 First instruction offered

1869 Baccalaureate degree first awarded—one of the first 10 land-grant institutions to confer degrees

1876 Master's degree first granted

1878 Legislature dissolved connection of the Agricultural and Mechanical College with Kentucky University

1880 Legislature accepted a gift of land from city of Lexington on which to relocate the college and granted a new charter to the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky

1893 Legislature accepted provisions of Second Morrill Act of 1890 (January 13)

1897 State legislature passed an act providing a perpetual State bond for $165,000, bearing interest at 6 percent for the land-grant fund of 1862, and instructing that $1,255.50 of the income should go to the State Normal School for Colored Persons at Frankfort and $8,644.50 to the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Lexington (May 21)

1908 Name changed to State University, Lexington (March 20)

1916 Became University of Kentucky (March 15)

1929 Ph. D. degree first granted (December)

1959–60 Amount of the 1862 land-grant endowment fund—$144,075; income—$8,645

Kentucky State College
Frankfort

1866 State Normal School for Colored Persons chartered

1887 School opened for instruction

1893 State accepted provisions of Second Morrill Act of 1890 (January 13)

1897 Legislature set aside portion of land-grant fund of 1862 and specified that income should go to State Normal School for Colored Persons (May 21)

1902 Name changed to Kentucky Normal and Industrial Institute for Colored Persons

1926	Name changed to Kentucky State Industrial College for Colored Persons
1929	Baccalaureate degree first granted
1938	Name changed to Kentucky State College for Negroes
1952	Name changed to Kentucky State College
1959–60	Amount of 1862 land-grant endowment fund—$20,925; income—$1,256

Louisiana

Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge

1845	State constitution provided for establishment of an institution to benefit from Federal grants of land in 1806, 1811, and 1827 "for use of a seminary of learning"
1848	Plan for organization was adopted
1853	Louisiana State Seminary of Learning established at Alexandria
1860	Opened for instruction (January 2)
1863	Suspended activities on account of Civil War (April)
1865	Academic work resumed (October 2)
1869	Moved to Baton Rouge and first granted baccalaureate degrees—one of the first 10 land-grant colleges to do so (October 15) Legislature accepted provisions of First Morrill Act entitling the State to 210,000 acres in scrip
1870	Master's degrees first awarded
1873	Louisiana State Agricultural and Mechanical College chartered as separate institution, opened for instruction for both day and night classes, November 16, 1874 (April 7)
1877	Two institutions combined and chartered by legislature as Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College at Baton Rouge
1892	State accepted provisions of Second Morrill Act (June 23)
1935	Ph. D. degrees first conferred
1959–60	Amount of 1862 land-grant endowment fund—$182,313; income—$9,115

Southern University & Agricultural & Mechanical College
Baton Rouge

1880	General Assembly chartered Southern University in New Orleans (January)
1881	Opened for instruction
1892	State accepted provisions of Second Morrill Act and designated Southern University as the Institution for Negroes (June 23)
1912	By act of General Assembly (No. 118) reorganized as Southern University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, and first granted baccalaureate degrees
1914	Moved to Baton Rouge

Maine

University of Maine
Orono

1863	State accepted provisions of the First Morrill Act and received 210,000 acres in scrip
1865	State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Orono was chartered, and endowed with income from the land-grant fund (February 25)
1868	First students admitted (September 21)
1872	Baccalaureate degrees first granted
1881	Master's degrees first awarded
1891	Provisions of Second Morrill Act accepted (February 5)
1897	Became University of Maine
1960	Ph. D. degrees first conferred
1959–60	Amount of 1862 land-grant endowment fund—$118,300; income—$5,915

Maryland

University of Maryland
College Park

1807	College of Medicine of Maryland incorporated and opened for instruction in Baltimore City
1812	Reincorporated as University of Maryland, and first granted baccalaureate degree, thus the second of the institutions which are now "land-grant" to grant this degree
1856	Maryland Agricultural College chartered by legislature
1864	State accepted First Morrill Act grant of 210,000 acres in scrip, and designated Maryland Agricultural College to benefit from the fund
1892	Provisions of Second Morrill Act accepted (March 15)
1916	Institution became property of the State and name was changed to Maryland State College of Agriculture
1920	Maryland State College of Agriculture merged with University of Maryland
	Ph. D. degrees first conferred
1959–60	Amount of 1862 land-grant endowment fund—$132,400; income—$3,310

Maryland State College
Princess Anne

1885	Delaware Conference Academy established at Princess Anne as a preparatory branch of the Centenary Bible Institute (popularly known as *Princess Anne Academy*)
1890	Designated by State as the Negro institution to receive Federal funds under the Second Morrill Act and as such known also as the Eastern Branch of the Maryland Agricultural College.

1925	Junior college work inaugurated
1936	Became Princess Anne College, a division of the University of Maryland, with 4-year curriculums in agriculture, mechanic arts, and home economics
1948	Name changed to Maryland State College, a division of the University of Maryland

Massachusetts

University of Massachusetts
Amherst

1848	Massachusetts Institute of Agriculture chartered by legislature of the Commonwealth, but not established
1856	Massachusetts School of Agriculture chartered by the legislature but not established
1863	Legislature accepted the provisions of the First Morrill Act, and received 360,000 acres in scrip (April 18)
	Legislature divided the land-grant fund—one-third of the income for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and two-thirds for the trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural College (April 27)
	Massachusetts School of Agriculture officially abandoned, and a new institution chartered under the name of the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural College (April 29)
1864	Name of new institution changed to Massachusetts Agricultural College, and located at Amherst (May 11)
1867	First students admitted (October 2)
1871	First baccalaureate degrees granted, ranking thus among first 10 present land-grant institutions to grant degrees
1891	State accepted provisions of Second Morrill Act, maintaining division of the funds with Massachusetts Institute of Technology on a two-thirds and one-third basis (June 11)
1896	Master's degrees first awarded
1902	Ph. D. degrees first conferred
1959–60	Amount of 1862 land-grant endowment fund—$146,000; income—$7,300

Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge

1861	Massachusetts Institute of Technology chartered as a private corporation by General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts "for the purpose of instituting and maintaining a society of arts, museum of arts, and school of industrial science, and aiding advancement, development and practical application of science in connection with arts, agriculture, manufactures, and commerce" (April 10)
1863	Designated by legislature to receive one-third of the income from the land-grant fund (April 18)
1865	First classes, delayed by Civil War, opened in Boston (February 20)

1886	Master's degrees first awarded
1907	Ph. D. degrees first conferred
1916	Moved to campus in Cambridge
1959–60	Amount of 1862 land-grant endowment fund—$73,000; income—$3,650

Michigan

Michigan State University
East Lansing

1850	State constitution for founding of a school of agriculture
1855	Legislature chartered Michigan Agricultural College (February 12)
1857	Established on a 676-acre site near Lansing and opened for instruction at college level (May 15)
1861	Baccalaureate degrees were awarded to the first class, "but on the November day set for the commencement all the seniors were gone . . . to serve under General Fremont in Missouri" (*The First Hundred Years.* Madison Kuhn-Michigan State University, 1955. p. 67–68)
1863	State legislature accepted provisions of the First Morrill Act and allocation of 240,000 acres of land (February 25)
1864	Shared with University of Missouri the honor of being third among land-grant institutions to award master's degrees
1891	Provisions of Second Morrill Act accepted (May 15)
1924	Ph. D. degrees first conferred
1925	Became Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Science
1955	Name changed to Michigan State University of Agriculture and Applied Science
1959–60	Amount of 1862 land-grant endowment fund—$1,059,379; income—$74,175

Minnesota

University of Minnesota
Minneapolis

1851	Act of Territorial legislature provided for establishment of a State university (February 13); this and later acts of 1860 and 1864 form the charter of the University of Minnesota
1863	Provisions of First Morrill Act accepted with a grant of 120,000 acres of land (January 27)
1868	Legislature passed an "Act to reorganize and provide for . . . the University of Minnesota, and to establish an agricultural college therein" (February 18)
1869	Collegiate instruction began with a class of 13 freshmen
1873	First graduating class of two, received B.A. degrees
1874	First B.S. degree granted (June)
1880	Master's degrees first awarded

1888 Ph. D. degrees first conferred

1891 Provisions of Second Morrill Act accepted (April 20)

1959–60 Amount of 1862 land-grant endowment fund—$45,701,377; income—$1,283,018

Unsold acres—25,524; value—$127,619

Mississippi

Mississippi State University
State College

1866 Legislature accepted provisions of First Morrill Act, but action was held void as existing State government was not recognized by Congress (October 30)

1871 State completed acceptance of Morrill Act provisions (May 13) Secretary of Interior delivered to Governor 209,920 acres of land scrip (September 21). Two-fifths of land-grant endowment was allotted by the legislature to the University of Mississippi and three-fifths for Alcorn University

1874 Governor reported that all scrip had been sold and paid for at a total income of $188,928 (January 1)

1878 Act of legislature established "The Agricultural and Mechanical College of the State of Mississippi," endowed it with one-half the land-grant fund (February 28). Starkville chosen as location for institution (December 13)

1880 College first opened for instruction (October 6)

1883 First granted baccalaureate degrees

1885 First awarded master's degress

1932 By legislative approval of a petition from the student body, the name of the institution became "Mississippi State College" (February 3)

1953 Ph. D. degree first conferred

1957 Bachelor of arts degrees first granted

1958 Became Mississippi State University

1959–60 Amount of 1862 land-grant endowment fund—$98,575; income—$5,914

Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College
Alcorn

1871 Alcorn University chartered by legislature

1872 Opened for instruction

1878 Name changed to Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College

1882 Baccalaureate degrees first granted

1892 State accepted provisions of Second Morrill Act and reaffirmed Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College as the College for Negroes (March 30)

1959–60 Amount of 1862 land-grant endowment fund—$96,296; income—$12,592

Missouri

University of Missouri
Columbia

1839	University of Missouri established by General Assembly, the first State university in the Louisiana Purchase Territory (February 11)
1841	First collegiate instruction offered
1843	Baccalaureate degrees first granted—the third to award the degree among those which had become "land-grant" institutions (November 28)
1863	State legislature accepted provisions of First Morrill Act and was entitled to 230,000 acres of land; errors in selection and titling, however, resulted finally in a grant of $277,066.76 (March 10)
1864	First granted master of science degree—sharing with Michigan State College the honor of being third among the land-grant institutions to grant this degree
1870	Act established a College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Columbia, and a School of Mines at Rolla, both as departments of the university. The same act granted three-quarters of the income from the land-grant endowment fund to the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts and one-quarter to the School of Mines (February 24)
1891	Provisions of Second Morrill Act accepted (March 13)
1899	Ph. D. degrees first granted
1959–60	Amount of 1862 land-grant endowment fund—$545,406; income—$22,916 Unsold—18,235 acres; value—$72,940

Lincoln University
Jefferson City

1866	Lincoln Institute was organized by the soldiers and officers of the 62d U.S. Colored Infantry, the "Missouri Volunteers" (January 14) Opened for instruction in Jefferson City (September 17)
1869	Moved to present site and received State aid for teacher-training
1879	Institute became property of the State of Missouri
1887	College-level work was initiated
1891	State accepted provisions of Second Morrill Act, and designated Lincoln Institute to benefit from Federal appropriations under that act in the proportion that the whole number of colored children of school age bears to the whole number of school age children in the State (March 13)
1921	Name changed to Lincoln University
1940	Graduate instruction begun leading to the master's degree

Montana

Montana State College
Bozeman

1889	In the State Enabling Act, Congress conferred on Montana two grants of land in aid of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts. One, 90,000 acres, in lieu of the grants made to the several States in 1862 and was therefore subject to all the conditions of the 1862 grant; the other, 50,000 acres, a free gift conditioned only by the requirements that it be used for a college of agriculture and mechanic arts and that the minimum sale price be $10 per acre; this minimum sale price applying to all of the land granted. The two grants totaling 140,000 acres were later combined as one endowment, and by State referendum vote subject to all the restrictions contained in the First Morrill Act of 1862 (February 22)
1893	Act of legislature, accepting provisions of Second Morrill Act, established Agricultural College of the State of Montana at Bozeman, (February 16)
	First term of instruction began (April 17)
1897	Baccalaureate degrees first granted
1902	Master's degree first awarded
1913	Name changed to Montana State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts
1935	Name changed to Montana State College
1956	Ph. D. degree first granted
1959–60	Amount of 1862 land-grant endowment fund—$1,130,447; income—$60,807
	Unsold—63,377 acres; value—$633,778

Nebraska

The University of Nebraska
Lincoln

1864	State Enabling Act made State eligible for land grant under First Morrill Act (April 19)
1867	Act of Congress (Ch. XXIII, 15 Statutes at Large, p. 13) extending to the State of Nebraska the provisions of the First Morrill Act of 1862, entitling the State to 90,000 acres of land in place (finally 90,800 acres) (March 30)
1869	State legislature by joint house-senate resolution agreed to terms of First Morrill Act (February 13) and chartered University of Nebraska with direction to include an industrial college, embracing agriculture, practical science, civil engineering, and the mechanic arts (February 15)
1871	Classes opened with an enrollment of 20 collegiate and 100 preparatory students (September 7)
1873	Baccalaureate degrees first granted

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1876	First State university west of the Mississippi to inaugurate a resident program in graduate education (January 16)
1877	Master's degrees first awarded
1891	State legislature accepted provisions of Second Morrill Act of 1890 on behalf of the University of Nebraska, College of Agriculture (March 19)
1896	Graduate program accorded status of graduate school and Ph. D. degrees first conferred (April)
1959–60	Amount of 1862 land-grant endowment fund—$705,992; income—$34,224 Unsold—3,844 acres; value—$116,630

Nevada

University of Nevada
Reno

1864	Granted statehood by an act of U.S. Congress (March 21)
	Constitution adopted by the people at a general election included provision for a "State University or Agricultural College, with a Mining Department" (September 7)
1865	An act of State legislature (Ch. CI) accepted the provisions of the First Morrill Act of 1862, as amended April 14, 1864 (July 9)
1866	Act of U.S. Congress (Ch. CLXV2, 14 Statutes at Large, p. 85) granted to Nevada 72 sections of land for the university and 90,000 acres in lieu of the original 1862 land-grant to the States, and (Sec. 3) provided that "the diversion of the proceeds of these lands in Nevada from the teaching of agriculture and mechanic arts to that of the theory and practice of mining is allowed and authorised without causing forfeiture of the grant" (July 4)
1873	Act of legislature (Ch. LXXXV) located the State university at the town of Elko and provided "that the people of said town . . . within one year . . . convey . . . a tract of land of not less than 20 acres . . . having thereon at least one building . . . suitable for the uses of the preparatory department of the University, costing not less than ten thousand dollars, and adapted for the accommodation of not less than one hundred pupils" (March 7)
	Act of U.S. Congress extended time for Nevada to provide a college, "required by the several acts of Congress as a condition" [for the land grant] to May 10, 1877 (March 16)
1874	First instruction at preparatory level
1886	Moved to Reno and began instruction at college level
1891	Provisions of Second Morrill Act accepted (March 18)
	Baccalaureate degree first granted
1900	Advanced degree of mining engineer first awarded
1903	Master's degrees first awarded
1959–60	Amount of 1862 land-grant endowment fund—$134,282; income—$4,445
1961	Doctoral program initiated

New Hampshire

University of New Hampshire
Durham

1863	State accepted provisions of First Morrill Act and received 150,000 acres in scrip (July 9)
1866	Legislature chartered New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts as a department of Dartmouth College (June 7)
1868	The college was opened to students, at Hanover (September 4)
1872	Baccalaureate degree first granted
1887	Agricultural Experiment Station established
1890	Legislature "gives its assent to the purposes of and accepts for the benefit of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts" . . . the grants of money and provisions of the Second Morrill Act (February 18)
1892	The College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts was separated from Dartmouth College and moved to Durham
1895	Two-year agriculture courses established—Thompson School of Agriculture beginning 1953
1901	Master's degrees first awarded
1911	Agricultural extension service established
1922	Summer school established
1923	University of New Hampshire established, absorbing College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts (May 4)
1928	Graduate school established Marine Zoological Laboratory established (1928–41)
1929	Engineering experiment station established Forestry summer camp established
1948	University extension service established
1957	Doctor of philosophy degree conferred
1959	WENH TV station (educational) established
1959–60	Amount of 1862 land-grant endowment fund—$80,000; income—$4,800
1961	The Laurence F. Whittemore School of Business and Economics established

New Jersey

Rutgers, The State University
New Brunswick

1766	Queen's College founded in the colony by royal charter (November 10)
1771	First instruction at college level
1774	First baccalaureate degree granted by any of the 68 which are now "land-grant" institutions. "The single graduate delivered orations in Latin, Dutch, and English with high applause"
1825	Name changed to Rutgers College in honor of Col. Henry Rutgers, benefactor

1863 State accepted provisions of First Morrill Act and received 210,000 acres in scrip (March 21)

First awarded master's of science degree, sharing honors with Pennsylvania State College as the second of land-grant institutions to grant this degree

1864 Legislature designated the scientific school of Rutgers College to benefit from the land-grant endowment fund (April 4)

1884 Ph. D. degrees first conferred

1891 State accepted provisions of Second Morrill Act (February 10)

1924 Name of Rutgers University adopted

1945 Institution designated as State University of New Jersey (corporate title remaining Trustees of Rutgers College in New Jersey)

1956 Corporate name changed to "Rutgers—The State University"

1959–60 Amount of 1862 land-grant endowment fund—$116,000; income—$5,800

New Mexico

New Mexico State University
University Park

1888 Established by citizens of Mesilla Valley as Las Cruces College

1889 Territorial legislature chartered the institution (Las Cruces College) as Agricultural College and Experiment Station of New Mexico and designated it as the beneficiary of all grants to States in aid of colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts (February 28)

1890 College opened for first sessions on present site (March 10)

1891 Legislative assembly accepted provisions of Second Morrill Act (H.R. 88) (February 26)

1894 Baccalaureate degree first granted

1898 Congress granted 100,000 acres outright for the agricultural college (Ch. 489, 30 Statutes at Large, p. 484) (June 21)

1910 Under State enabling act 150,000 acres in lieu of grants made to States under the First Morrill Act of 1862 (Ch. 310, 36 Statutes at Large, I, p. 557) (June 20)

1958 Name changed to New Mexico State University of Agriculture, Engineering, and Science

1960 Name changed to New Mexico State University (constitutional amendment in November)

1959–60 Amount of 1862 land-grant endowment fund—$1,311,737; income—$155,739;
Unsold—210,445 acres; value—$631,335

New York

Cornell University
Ithaca

1863 Legislature accepted provisions of First Morrill Act and received grant of 990,000 acres in scrip (May 5)

The State actually received 989,920 acres in scrip, some of which was sold in small lots, but the greater part, 913,920 acres, was purchased by Ezra Cornell under his famous funding plan. The courts of New York have determined that the agricultural college land-scrip fund consists of the money originally paid for the scrip by Mr. Cornell and others, and amounts to $688,576.12. The resale of the scrip under the plan devised by Mr. Cornell has, however, proven very profitable to Cornell University. On August 1, 1913, the Cornell endowment fund and the Cornell reserve fund, which includes the endowment obtained through the resale of the land scrip, amounted together to $5,460,038.96

1865 Cornell University chartered by State legislature and endowed with the land-grant fund which had for a while rested with the People's College at Havana, in Schuyler County (April 27)

1868 Opened for instruction (October 7)

1869 First granted bachelor of arts degrees (8)

1870 First granted bachelor of science degrees (8)

1872 First granted both M.S. and Ph. D. degrees, one of each; being the first among the land-grant institutions to grant the latter

1891 State accepted provisions of Second Morrill Act (March 10)

1895 Conferred D. Sc. degree upon a woman—first in the United States

1959–60 Amount of 1862 land-grant endowment fund—$688,576; income—$34,429

North Carolina

North Carolina State College
Raleigh

1866 State accepted provisions of First Morrill Act and was granted 270,000 acres in scrip (February 22)

1867 The "land-grant" scrip was transferred to the trustees of the University of North Carolina—to be used by them in accordance with terms of the grant (February 11)

1870 University closed—until reorganization in 1875 (February)

1885 State legislature authorized State board of agriculture to seek donations of land, buildings, and other property for the location for an industrial school (March 11); later as a result of this solicitation, Raleigh was selected

1887 The North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts was incorporated by the State, and the land-grant fund was transferred from the university to the trustees of this institution in the form of certificates of State indebtedness

1889 Opened for instruction—received the income from the 1862 land-grant fund (October 3)

1891 State legislature (amendment to ch. 410, Laws of 1887) accepted provisions of Second Morrill Act and provided that the income from the land-grant fund should be divided "in the exact ratio that the white population bears to the colored" (March 9)

1894 Master's degrees first awarded

1917 Name changed to North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering

1926 Ph. D. degree first conferred

1931 Designated as one of the three units in the consolidated University of North Carolina

1959–60 Amount of 1862 land-grant endowment fund—$125,000; income—$7,500

The Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina
Greensboro

1891 State legislature accepted provisions of Second Morrill Act (March 9)

Agricultural and Mechanical College for the Colored Race (March 9) established at Greensboro

Operated as an annex to Shaw University at Raleigh 1891 to 1893

1915 Name changed to the Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina

1939 State authorized granting master of science degrees

1941 M.S. degrees first awarded

North Dakota

North Dakota State University
Fargo

1889 In State enabling act—a grant of 90,000 acres of land in lieu of grants to other States under First Morrill Act and 40,000 acres in addition to be used for the same purpose (February 22)

1890 State legislature established an agricultural college at Fargo on land provided for that purpose in the State enabling act (March 22)

1891	Opened for instruction in rented quarters (October 15)
	Legislature accepted provisions of Second Morrill Act (February 21)
1892	Full college work began in new buildings on campus "in preparatory, freshman and special classes" (January 5)
1895	Baccalaureate degree first granted
1899	Master of science degrees first awarded
1918	Master's of science degrees first awarded
1954	Graduate school formally established (July 1)
1959	Board of Higher Education authorized granting of Ph. D. degrees (January 16)
1960	Name changed to North Dakota State University (November 8)
1959–60	Amount of 1862 land-grant endowment fund—$2,275,828; income—$89,190
	Unsold—13,172 acres; value—$131,718

Ohio

The Ohio State University
Columbus

1864	General Assembly accepted provision of First Morrill Act and received 630,000 (actually 629,920) acres in scrip (February 9)
1870	Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College established by statute; the trustees chose a site at Columbus (March 22)
1873	Opened for instruction (September 7)
1878	Name changed to The Ohio State University
	Baccalaureate degrees first granted
1879	First awarded Ph. D. degrees, being second of the land-grant colleges to grant this degree
1881	Master's degrees first awarded
1891	State accepted provisions of Second Morrill Act (May 4)
1959–60	Amount of 1862 land-grant endowment fund—$524,177; income—$31,451

Oklahoma

Oklahoma State University
Stillwater

1890	First legislature of the territory of Oklahoma chartered Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater (December 25)
1891	First instruction
1893	Territorial legislature accepted provisions of Second Morrill Act (March 7)
1896	Baccalaureate degree first granted

1906 State enabling act specified "one-third of the thirteenth section grant (100,000 acres) for the colored agricultural and normal university, and for the Agricultural and Mechanical College alone, 250,000 acres of land in place. While these grants were not in lieu of the grants to other States under the First Morrill Act of 1862, they have been administered in the same fashion" (June 16)

1912 Master's degrees first awarded

1942 Doctor of education degrees first conferred

1948 Doctor of philosophy degrees first conferred

1957 Name changed to Oklahoma State University of Agriculture and Applied Science—one of the senior colleges of the Oklahoma State System of Higher Education

Langston University
Langston

1897 State established Colored Agricultural and Normal University (March 12)

1898 First instruction began

1908 Baccalaureate degrees first granted

1941 Name changed to Langston University

Oregon

Oregon State University
Corvallis

1858 Corvallis College incorporated as a private institution

1859 Oregon became a State (February 14)

1865 First instruction at college level

1868 Legislature "designated and adopted" Corvallis College as the "agricultural college of the State of Oregon" and the recipient of the land grant (90,000 acres of land) (October 27)

1870 Baccalaureate degrees first granted

Legislature "permanently adopted" Corvallis College as "the agricultural college of Oregon" (October 21)

1876 Master's degrees first awarded

1885 State took over Corvallis College and reorganized it under the name of Oregon Agricultural College (February 11)

1891 State accepted provisions of Second Morrill Act (February 19)

1935 First Ph. D. degrees conferred

1953 Act of State legislature made official "Oregon State College" the name by which the institution had been called since 1920

1961 Name changed to Oregon State University

1959–60 Amount of 1862 land-grant endowment fund—$246,865; income—$6,746

Unsold—182 acres; value—$182

Pennsylvania

The Pennsylvania State University
University Park

1854 Legislature passed an act authorizing establishment of "an institution for the education of youth in the various branches of science, learning, and practical agriculture" "Farmer's High School" (April 13)

1855 Legislature repealed 1854 legislation in an act establishing the institution as the Farmer's High School under a new charter (February 22)

1857 State first appropriated funds ($50,000) toward building of *Old Main* (May 20)

1859 School opened with 119 students enrolled. Instruction at college level from beginning. Some students admitted with sophomore standing (February 16)

1861 Baccalaureate degrees (bachelor of scientific agriculture) granted to graduating class, the first class to complete its course in a land-grant college. The B.S.A. degree is described in an early catalog as one which "will be conferred on students who shall have completed full course of study, and passed an examination, and have written an original dissertation, approved by the faculty, upon some scientific or literary subject" (December 18)

1862 Name changed to Agricultural College of Pennsylvania (May 1)

1863 First granted master's degree, sharing with Rutgers University the honor of being second among the land-grant colleges to grant this degree. The degree was the M.S.A. (master of scientific and practical agriculture) described by President Evan Pugh in the 1861 catalog as follows: "This degree will be conferred upon Bachelor's of three years' standing who shall during this time have manifested a continuing interest in agriculture or the industrial arts, or devoted the time to any intellectual pursuit, after leaving the institution. Gradutes who shall remain one year at the institution, and devote the time to scientific investigation, shall receive the M.S.A. degree at the termination of that time." This statement stipulating one year of residence work in scientific investigation may have anticipated procedures supposedly first adopted in 1869 at Harvard (January 6).

Legislature accepted provisions of First Morrill Act, and land-grant of 780,000 acres in scrip (April 1)

1867 Agricultural College of Pennsylvania designated as the "land-grant" institution to receive total income from endowment (February 19)

1871 Women students first admitted

1874 Became Pennsylvania State College (January 26)

1891 Legislature accepted provisions of Second Morrill Act (May 20)

1926 First granted Ph. D. degrees

1934 Undergraduate centers (4) established, offering 2-year curriculum

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1953 Name changed to Pennsylvania State University

1959–60 Amount of 1862 land-grant endowment fund—$500,000; income—$25,000

Puerto Rico

University of Puerto Rico
Mayaguez

1900 Established as Normal School at Fajardo

1908 Chartered and name changed to University of Puerto Rico at Rio Piedras (March 12)

1908 Benefits of acts of 1890 and 1907 extended to Puerto Rico

1910 First instruction at college level

1911 College of Agriculture organized at Mayaguez

1912 Became College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts (the Mayaguez campus of the University of Puerto Rico)

1914 Baccalaureate degree first granted

1929 Master's degree first awarded

1960 Provisions of Bankhead-Jones Act extended to Puerto Rico
First academic program leading to the Ph. D. degree initiated

Rhode Island

University of Rhode Island
Kingston

1863 State legislature accepted provisions of First Morrill Act, and received 120,000 acres in scrip.
Brown University was designated as the beneficiary on condition that it fulfill the State's obligations under the terms of the act (January). The terms of the agreement provided that the university would "educate scholars each at the rate of $100 per annum (reduced to $75 per annum at the January session 1884) to the extent of the entire annual income from said proceeds," subject to the proviso that "the Governor and Secretary of State have the right, on or before Commencement Day of each year and in connection with the President of the University, to nominate candidates for the vacancies occurring in said college."

1888 Legislature chartered State agricultural school at Kingston (March 23)

1892 State accepted provisions of Second Morrill Act, changed name of institution at Kingston to Rhode Island College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and transferred the benefits of the land-grant endowment to this institution (May 19). Brown University contested the transfer and it was not until compromise legislation was enacted in 1894 (April 19–20) that the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts received these funds

1894 Baccalaureate degrees first granted

1907	Master's degrees first awarded
1909	Name changed to Rhode Island State College (May 4)
1951	Became University of Rhode Island (March 23)
1957	Ph. D. degrees authorized by board of trustees
1959–60	Amount of 1862 land-grant endowment fund—$50,000; income—$2,164

South Carolina

Clemson Agricultural College
Clemson

1868	State accepted provisions of First Morrill Act, receiving 180,000 acres in scrip
1879	The fund from the sale of the land-grant scrip having been lost through financial manipulations, the legislature directed the State treasurer to issue a perpetual State bond for $191,800, the stated amount of the fund when it had been invested
1880	Agricultural and Mechanical College of South Carolina was opened
1882	Name changed to South Carolina College
1889	General Assembly accepted request of Thomas G. Clemson for founding a scientific and technical college, and Clemson Agricultural College was incorporated and established on the Fort Hill homestead of John C. Calhoun at Clemson (November)
1890	Provisions of Second Morrill Act accepted (December 24)
1893	First instruction began (July)
1896	Baccalaureate degrees first granted (December)
1906	Became University of South Carolina
1924	Master's degrees first awarded (June)
1959–60	Amount of 1862 land-grant endowment fund—$95,900; income—$5,754
1960	Ph. D. degree first conferred (June)

South Carolina State College
Orangeburg

1895	Established as State Normal, Industrial, Agricultural and Mechanical College of South Carolina, at Orangeburg, and designated by legislature to receive one-half the income from the land-grant fund
1896	First instruction began
1954	Became South Carolina State College
1959–60	Amount of 1862 land-grant endowment fund—$95,000; income—$5,754

South Dakota

South Dakota State College
Brookings

1881	Territorial legislature provided that "an Agricultural College for the Territory of Dakota be established at Brookings" (February 21)
1883	College chartered as Dakota Agricultural College
1884	Opened for instruction (September 24)
1889	An enabling act admitting the State of South Dakota provided for grants of 40,000 acres to the college outright, and 120,000 acres in lieu of the grants to other states under the First Morrill Act (February 22)
	Provisions accepted by State legislature and constitution adopted (Oct. 1)
1891	Legislature accepted provisions of Second Morrill Act (March 7)
1907	Name changed to The State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts
1910	Master's degrees first awarded
1959–60	Amount of 1862 land-grant endowment fund—$1,305,864; income—$92,069
	Unsold—88,864 acres; value—$883,640

Tennessee

The University of Tennessee
Knoxville

1794	Chartered by legislature of the Territory South of the Ohio River under name of Blount College, at Knoxville (September 10) (Named for William Blount, Governor of the Territory)
1806	Congress authorized the establishment of two colleges in Tennessee endowing each with an outright grant of 50,000 acres of public lands
	Baccalaureate degrees first granted
1807	State legislature incorporated East Tennessee College as one of the two authorized institutions and provided that it absorb Blount College
1840	Name changed to East Tennessee University
1868	Legislature accepted provisions of the First Morrill Act and received 300,000 acres in scrip
1869	Incorporated Agricultural and Mechanical College of Tennessee as a department of East Tennessee University and designated the university to benefit from the land-grant endowment (January 16)
1875	Master's degrees first awarded
1879	Became University of Tennessee (March 10)
1886	Ph. D. degrees first conferred
1891	State accepted provisions of Second Morrill Act (February 26)

1959–60 Amount of 1862 land-grant endowment fund—$400,000; income—$10,870

Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State University
Nashville

1912 Agricultural and Industrial State Normal School opened at Nashville (June 19)

1913 Legislature designated Agricultural and Industrial School for Negroes as the second land-grant institution and provided (Ch. 18, Senate Bill No. 95) that the supplement funds for the benefit of agricultural colleges should be divided in the proportion of 88 to 12, and that the U.S. Secretary of the Interior should "pay over the first portion to the Treasurer of the University of Tennessee and the second portion to the State Treasurer for the use of the Agricultural and Industrial Normal School for Negroes" (March 20)

1941 Authorized by General Assembly to establish graduate studies leading to the master's degree

1944 First master's degree awarded (June)

1958 Became Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State University

Texas

Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College
College Station

1866 State accepted provisions of First Morrill Act, but because of the unique position of Texas as an independent and sovereign State at the time it was admitted to the Union, there were no public lands in the State belonging to the Federal Government. The grant of 180,000 acres, therefore, was made in the form of scrip (November 1)

1871 Legislature provided for establishment of the Agricultural and Technical College, accepting the gift of the 2,416-acre plot in Brazos County for a site which became known as College Station (April 17)

1876 College opened for instruction (October 4)

1885 Baccalaureate degrees first granted

1890 Master's degrees first awarded

1891 Provisions of Second Morrill Act accepted, the money appropriations to be divided three-fourths to the Agricultural and Mechanical College and one-fourth to the Normal School for Colored Teachers at Prairie View (March 25)

1940 Ph. D. degrees first conferred

1955 State organization provided for the Texas agricultural and mechanical system, including four related institutions, with one board of directors

1959–60 Amount of 1862 land-grant endowment fund—$200,000; income—$27,620

Prairie View Agricultural and Mechanical College
Prairie View

1876 Legislature provided for establishment of an agricultural and mechanical college for Negro citizens. Normal School for Colored Teachers was established at Prairie View, and opened for instruction the same year

1891 State accepted provisions of Second Morrill Act and designated this institution to receive one-fourth of the appropriations (March 25)

1945 Name changed to Prairie View University

1947 Became Prairie View Agricultural and Mechanical College

Utah

Utah State University
Logan

1888 Legislative assembly of the Territory chartered Utah Agricultural College, at Logan (March 8)

1890 Opened for instruction at college level (September)

1892 Territory accepted provisions of Second Morrill Act (February 23)

1894 Baccalaureate degree first granted
With State enabling act, Utah received 200,000 acres of land "for the use of an agricultural college," with the provision that "lands herein granted . . . shall constitute a permanent school fund. . . ." This grant, however, was not in lieu of grants to other States under the First Morrill Act.

1914 Master's degrees first awarded

1929 Name changed to Utah State Agricultural College

1950 Doctoral degrees first conferred

1957 Became Utah State University, with two branches—Snow College at Ephraim, and Southern Utah College at Cedar City (March 8)

1959–60 Amount of 1862 land-grant endowment fund—$385,520; income—$27,343
Unsold—31,528 acres; value—$157,638

Vermont

University of Vermont
Burlington

1791 University of Vermont chartered at Burlington (November 2)

1800 Opened for preparatory instruction

1801 Began instruction at college level

1804 First granted baccalaureate degrees

1807 Awarded master's degree, the first among the land-grant institutions to grant this degree

1862 State accepted provisions of First Morrill Act and received 150,000 acres in scrip (October 29)

1864 Vermont Agricultural College was chartered as a separate institution; one of the trustees was the Hon. Justin W. Morrill (November 22)

1865 The two institutions joined and chartered as University of Vermont and State Agricultural College (November 9) (still the legal name, but generally known as University of Vermont)

1888 Ph. D. degrees first granted

1890 State accepted provisions of Second Morrill Act (November 19)

1955 Vermont Legislature formally recognized the entire university as an instrumentality of the State and thus reestablished it as "The University of Vermont"

1959–60 Amount of 1862 land-grant endowment fund—$122,000; income—$7,320

Virginia

Virginia Polytechnic Institute
Blacksburg

1870 First meeting of reconstructed State legislature after adoption of new State constitution in 1869, accepted provisions of First Morrill Act and received 300,000 acres in scrip

1872 Legislature authorized taking over Preston and Ohio Institute at Blacksburg and established Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical college on that site. Opened for instruction immediately.

Legislature in same action authorized division of the land-grant endowment fund, one-third to Hampton Institute and two-thirds to the newly established Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College (March 19)

1872 Provisions of Second Morrill Act accepted
Master's degree first awarded

1894 State accepted provisions of Second Morrill Act and reiterated authority for division of funds (February 23)

1893 Name changed by adding "and Polytechnic Institute."

1942 Doctorate first conferred

1944 Became Virginia Polytechnic Institute

1959–60 Amount of 1862 land-grant endowment fund—$344,312; income—$13,722

Virginia State College
Petersburg

1867 Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute established on a farm known as "Little Scotland" on the Hampton River (June)

1868 Students first admitted (April)

1870 Chartered as a semiprivate school

1873 Designated by State legislature as the land-grant institution for Negroes, to receive one-third of the land-grant endowment fund (March 19)

1920	Legislature transferred designation as land-grant institution for Negroes, including the one-third portion of the land-grant fund to Virginia Normal and Collegiate Institute, at Petersburg which had been chartered in 1882 (March 6), opened to students in 1883, and granted baccalaureate degrees since 1886
1930	Name changed to Virginia State College
1938	Master's degrees in agriculture and home economics first awarded
1944	By action of General Assembly the Norfolk Polytechnic College at Norfolk became a division of the Virginia State College for Negroes
1946	Name changed to Virginia State College
1959–60	Amount of 1862 land-grant endowment fund—$173,892; income—$6,470

Washington

Washington State University
Pullman

1889	In the State enabling act, Washington received 90,000 acres of land as an endowment for an agricutural college (February 22)
1890	The first Washington State Legislature chartered Washington State Agricultural College and School of Science (March 28)
1891	Provisions of Second Morrill Act accepted (March 9)
	Name of institution changed to Agricultural College, Experiment Station and School of Science of the State of Washington which was designated as the land-grant institution (March 9)
	First board of regents named
1892	Opened for instruction (January 13)
1897	Baccalaureate degree first granted
1902	Master's degrees first awarded
1905	Name changed to State College of Washington
1917	State legislature (Sess. Laws, Ch. 11–12, p. 38) accepted provisions of First Morrill Act of 1862 in behalf of State College of Washington
1929	Doctor of philosophy degree first conferred
1945	Legislature authorized industrial research and services; Washington State Institute of Technology was established (January 1, 1946)
1959	Name changed to Washington State University
1959–60	Amount of 1862 land-grant endowment fund—$7,027,608; income—$227,211
	Unsold—64,276 acres; value—$2,571,040

West Virginia

West Virginia University
Morgantown

1863	State organized and admitted to the Union (June 20)
1864	Special act of Congress extended provisions of the land-grant act to the State, with grant of 150,000 acres in scrip principally in Iowa and Minnesota (April 19)
1866	Monongalia Academy at Morgantown tendered to the State its site and all its property for the establishment of an agricultural college (January 9)
1867	Legislature accepted the gift and established the Agricultural College of West Virginia at Morgantown (February 7)
1868	Name changed to West Virginia University (December 4)
1870	Baccalaureate degree first granted
1877	Master's degrees first awarded
1891	State accepted provisions of Second Morrill Act (March 17)
1901	Ph. D. degrees first conferred
1959–60	Amount of 1862 land-grant endowment fund—$126,000; income—$3,622

West Virginia State College
Institute

1891	Legislature accepted provisions of Second Morrill Act and established West Virginia Collegiate Institute at Normal, as the second land-grant institution (March 17)
1892	Opened for instruction (May 3)
1915	Authorized to offer collegiate instruction
1919	Baccalaureate degree first granted
1929	Name changed to West Virginia State College at Institute
1957	State education system organized under West Virginia Board of Education—designation of West Virginia College as a separate land-grant institution discontinued (March 4)

Wisconsin

University of Wisconsin
Madison

1836	Territorial assembly took first steps toward establishment of a university
1838	U.S. Congress granted two townships of public land for support of a university

1848 First State legislature provided for organization of the university of Wisconsin at Madison (July 26)

1849 First opened for preparatory instruction

1850 College-level instruction established (August 4)

1854 Baccalaureate degree first granted

1863 State accepted provisions of First Morrill Act, and received grant of 240,000 acres (April 2)

1866 Legislature designated the university to benefit from the First Morrill Act land-grant fund, and to receive direct State support for the first time

1882 Master's degrees first awarded

1891 Provisions of Second Morrill Act accepted (Document No. 8 of the Wisconsin Senate)

1892 Ph. D. degrees first awarded

1956 Wisconsin State College at Milwaukee was merged into the university organization to become university of Wisconsin—Milwaukee

1959–60 Amount of 1862 land-grant endowment fund—$303,595; income—$7,299

Wyoming

University of Wyoming
Laramie

1886 Territorial legislature established the University of Wyoming at Laramie, and provided a State tax for its support (March 4)

1887 Opened for college-level instruction

1890 Wyoming, admitted to the Union as a State (Ch. 664, 23 Statutes at Large, p. 222), received 90,000 acres "for the use and support of an agricultural college . . . of land as provided in the acts of Congress making donations of lands for such purposes" (July 10)

Bill introduced in legislature to establish a separate agricultural college, and in 1892 by State referendum vote, land in Fremont County was to be the location. The legislature, however, declined to pass measures for the change. Thus, all efforts for 4-year higher education in the State are centered in one institution

1891 Provisions of Second Morrill Act accepted (January 10)

1897 Master's degrees first awarded

1947 Ph. D. degree first conferred

1959–60 Amount of 1862 land-grant endowment fund—$478,512; income—$38,536

Unsold acres—73,529; value—$735,292

The 1962 Stage of Growth

The term *land-grant college* (or *university*) is applied to any institution of higher education that has been recognized and designated by the legislature of the State in which it is located as being qualified to fulfill the provisions and to receive the benefits of either or both the First Morrill Act of 1862 or the Second Morrill Act of 1890. The term itself has its basis in the wording of the First Morrill Act, which provided for a grant of 30,000 acres of land or its equivalent in scrip to the several States for each Representative and Senator in Congress, to be used for ". . . the endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college . . . in each State."[9]

There are now 68 land-grant colleges and universities. From 1929 when the Alaska Agricultural College and School of Mines was designated a "land-grant" institution to 1957 when the "land-grant" designation of West Virginia State College was discontinued, there were 69.

Among the 69 at the time of their original designation as land-grant institutions by the State legislatures, 13 were publicly supported State universities. Five of these were among the first universities established in the United States: Georgia, 1785; Tennessee, 1794; Missouri, 1839; Wisconsin, 1850; and Minnesota, 1851. In addition to these 13 State universities, 29 of the 69 institutions had been in operation previous to the time they were chosen to receive the benefits of the land-grant funds. Here again some were among those institutions established early in the history of the Nation: Delaware, 1744; New Jersey, 1766; and Vermont, 1791. In this group are also those which must be recognized as the first to be established as agricultural colleges: Michigan and Pennsylvania in 1855, Maryland in 1856, and Iowa in 1858.

The other 27 of the 69 were established by their State legislatures as new institutions for the specific purpose of fulfilling the conditions of the Morrill Acts. During the 100-year period, 1862 to 1962, the organization and scope of operations in this nationwide system of publicly supported institutions for higher education has changed remarkably. Although the present 68 land-grant colleges and universities represent only 3.4 percent of the institutions of higher learning in the United States, they enroll nearly one-fifth of the Nation's college population, award 21 percent of all baccalaureate degrees, grant 25 percent of all master's degrees, and confer 40 percent of all doctorate degrees.[10] It is interesting to note that 33 of the institutions originally

[9] Sec. 4, First Morrill Act. p. 55.

[10] U.S. Office of Education; Advance data from *Statistics of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, for Year Ending June 30, 1960.* (Circular Series.)

established as separate "agricultural and mechanical" colleges have grown in scope of offerings and educational influence in their respective States and have become universities in name as well as in practice. For example, the four institutions cited earlier as the first to be established as agricultural colleges—Michigan, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Iowa—are now recognized as "State universities." This means that in 1962 the land-grant system comprises 47 universities in which agriculture, engineering, and home economics represent an essential part of the work; 5 major agricultural and mechanical colleges or institutes (Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Montana State College, South Dakota State College, Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, and Virginia Polytechnic Institute); and 16 of the institutions of higher education established as agricultural and technical colleges for Negroes.

Table 2 presents summary data about enrollment, faculty, income, expenditures, and plant assets for the 68 institutions as a group and separately. The data were selected to show in broad terms the present scope of operations in the "land-grant system."

Table 2.—Summary Data Showing Scope of Operations of Land-Grant Institutions in Aggregate United States, Year Ended June 30, 1960 [1]

Land-grant institutions, by State	Total resident degree-credit enrollment		Total resident instructional faculty for degree-credit courses	Total income for educational and general purposes	Expenditures for scholarships, fellowships, and prizes	Expenditures for organized research	Total physical plant assets
	Undergraduate	Graduate					
All land-grant institutions	**477, 432**	**78, 471**	**58, 564**	**$1, 486, 389, 863**	**$32, 754, 286**	**$695, 181, 338**	**$3, 526, 434, 109**
ALABAMA:							
Alabama Agric. and Mech. Coll	1, 158	--------	66	847, 160	----------	----------	4, 551, 884
Auburn Univ	7, 729	830	695	14, 292, 939	268, 154	2, 729, 627	29, 217, 615
ALASKA: Univ. of Alaska	1, 491	119	144	4, 904, 600	54, 837	2, 527, 558	10, 504, 116
ARIZONA: Univ. of Arizona	10, 293	1, 479	864	16, 746, 828	391, 069	4, 947, 377	39, 011, 288
ARKANSAS:							
Agric., Mech., and Normal Coll	1, 475	--------	92	1, 127, 240	77, 146	----------	3, 241, 296
Univ. of Arkansas	5, 380	207	584	17, 244, 256	207, 015	4, 694, 317	49, 064, 100
CALIFORNIA: Univ. of California	33, 979	10, 852	5, 927	323, 468, 039	3, 372, 362	207, 046, 603	427, 806, 332
COLORADO: Colorado State Univ	5, 568	409	480	11, 733, 425	149, 885	3, 891, 650	31, 025, 342
CONNECTICUT: Univ. of Connecticut	9, 017	2, 165	1, 102	11, 999, 912	289, 077	1, 519, 580	63, 845, 716
DELAWARE:							
Delaware State Coll	356	--------	38	473, 186	----------	----------	4, 196, 152
Univ. of Delaware	2, 524	1, 036	272	6, 214, 986	333, 601	1, 418, 553	24, 105, 389
FLORIDA:							
Florida Agric. and Mech. Univ	2, 608	216	228	3, 408, 002	25, 362	----------	17, 225, 818
Univ. of Florida	11, 495	1, 215	1, 311	31, 858, 164	837, 264	8, 629, 868	95, 091, 140
GEORGIA:							
Fort Valley State Coll	840	25	62	933, 506	3, 879	10, 232	4, 363, 841
Univ. of Georgia	7, 646	773	675	18, 046, 538	139, 864	4, 032, 170	50, 278, 839
HAWAII: Univ. of Hawaii	7, 582	1, 216	610	10, 753, 184	330, 537	1, 937, 771	18, 743, 534
IDAHO: Univ. of Idaho	3, 667	269	347	8, 513, 409	101, 443	1, 599, 912	27, 335, 606
ILLINOIS: Univ. of Illinois	21, 705	4, 699	4, 343	83, 896, 730	3, 227, 979	17, 899, 735	194, 816, 717
INDIANA: Purdue Univ	11, 182	2, 837	1, 595	34, 360, 970	1, 170, 753	6, 496, 126	120, 319, 000
IOWA: Iowa State Univ. of Sc. and Tech	8, 947	1, 205	1, 036	25, 488, 435	259, 144	10, 016, 050	44, 865, 443
KANSAS: Kansas State Univ. of Agric. and Applied Sc.	6, 245	684	695	12, 892, 632	153, 353	3, 151, 976	38, 820, 629

See footnote at end of table.

Table 2.—Summary Data Showing Scope of Operations of Land-Grant Institutions in Aggregate United States, Year Ended June 30, 1960 [1]—Continued

Land-grant institutions, by State	Total resident degree-credit enrollment		Total resident instructional faculty for degree-credit courses	Total income for educational and general purposes	Expenditures for scholarships, fellowships, and prizes	Expenditures for organized research	Total physical plant assets
	Undergraduate	Graduate					
KENTUCKY:							
Kentucky State Coll.	680	----	45	$735, 272	$51, 705	----	$5, 222, 733
Univ. of Kentucky	8, 029	993	742	17, 236, 268	77, 074	$2, 705, 056	82, 295, 470
LOUISIANA:							
Louisiana State Univ. and Agric. and Mech. Coll.	11, 086	1, 576	1, 438	26, 441, 801	432, 565	5, 347, 947	73, 457, 953
Southern Univ. and Agric. and Mech. Coll.	4, 533	232	303	4, 705, 843	75, 493	64, 233	24, 512, 785
MAINE: Univ. of Maine	3, 987	178	370	7, 079, 943	161, 623	1, 194, 278	16, 646, 217
MARYLAND:							
Maryland State Coll., Univ. of Maryland	448	----	49	813, 534	19, 087	----	3, 155, 468
Univ. of Maryland	17, 001	3, 189	1, 549	34, 654, 649	630, 948	5, 931, 591	78, 037, 487
MASSACHUSETTS:							
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	3, 580	2, 690	1, 130	82, 402, 454	2, 002, 021	59, 117, 577	44, 813, 548
Univ. of Massachusetts	5, 092	780	499	9, 221, 467	203, 939	1, 551, 624	33, 792, 644
MICHIGAN: Michigan State Univ. of Agric. and Applied Sci.	16, 851	3, 848	2, 039	48, 614, 988	1, 394, 342	6, 734, 312	152, 286, 445
MINNESOTA: Univ. of Minnesota	22, 450	4, 088	3, 474	65, 656, 639	1, 192, 129	14, 705, 275	168, 387, 701
MISSISSIPPI:							
Alcorn Agric. and Mech. Coll.	995	----	54	733, 879	6, 704	----	2, 449, 685
Mississippi State Univ.	4, 164	273	352	10, 922, 664	68, 703	2, 365, 971	27, 664, 487
MISSOURI:							
Lincoln Univ.	1, 461	26	83	1, 170, 986	11, 131	----	7, 150, 000
Univ. of Missouri	11, 745	1, 440	1, 321	28, 088, 279	506, 941	4, 673, 081	111, 072, 714
MONTANA: Montana State Coll.	3, 608	258	374	8, 266, 683	265, 884	1, 971, 225	26, 022, 467
NEBRASKA: Univ. of Nebraska	7, 160	1, 351	1, 322	20, 530, 907	672, 441	3, 930, 921	62, 202, 290
NEVADA: Univ. of Nevada	3, 310	654	282	5, 407, 736	43, 809	687, 057	14, 322, 952

NEW HAMPSHIRE: Univ. of New Hampshire	3, 295	224	335	6, 951, 867	232, 248	998, 805	21, 175, 952
NEW JERSEY: Rutgers, The State Univ.	13, 192	3, 071	1, 406	25, 737, 296	694, 977	5, 177, 383	80, 298, 115
NEW MEXICO: New Mexico State Univ. of Agric., Eng. and Sci	3, 252	442	215	9, 145, 026	47, 040	4, 464, 163	15, 926, 924
NEW YORK: Cornell Univ	9, 218	1, 953	1, 581	49, 192, 343	2, 330, 022	10, 768, 502	124, 049, 654
NORTH CAROLINA:							
Agric. and Tech. Coll. of North Carolina	1, 985	232	148	2, 277, 801	----------	30, 557	13, 037, 469
State Coll. of Agric. and Eng., Univ. of N.C	5, 633	640	589	19, 485, 300	336, 471	5, 681, 227	44, 205, 076
NORTH DAKOTA: North Dakota State Univ	3, 035	285	261	6, 018, 550	30, 966	1, 500, 702	17, 072, 974
OHIO: Ohio State Univ	19, 482	3, 646	3, 093	52, 171, 766	977, 971	5, 272, 350	138, 184, 479
OKLAHOMA:							
Langston Univ	618	--------	41	601, 154	2, 500	----------	4, 854, 092
Oklahoma State Univ. of Agric. and Applied Science	9, 091	1, 207	952	16, 358, 521	698, 581	3, 738, 020	59, 326, 763
OREGON: Oregon State Coll	6, 971	758	771	15, 961, 990	823, 039	4, 217, 281	44, 482, 946
PENNSYLVANIA: Pennsylvania State Univ	14, 943	1, 941	1, 652	42, 973, 690	1, 007, 069	10, 152, 051	126, 983, 559
PUERTO RICO: Univ. of Puerto Rico	14, 233	780	1, 220	21, 350, 194	1, 877, 877	2, 045, 736	33, 330, 514
RHODE ISLAND: Univ. of Rhode Island	2, 812	316	325	5, 912, 192	95, 838	1, 104, 496	18, 653, 609
SOUTH CAROLINA:							
Clemson Agric. Coll	3, 743	146	335	8, 583, 706	138, 586	1, 992, 668	35, 299, 627
South Carolina State Coll	1, 217	342	110	1, 593, 038	----------	----------	6, 969, 635
SOUTH DAKOTA: South Dakota State Coll of Agric. and Mech. Arts	3, 083	330	350	7, 164, 002	57, 882	1, 355, 010	13, 198, 166
TENNESSEE:							
Tennessee Agric. and Indus. State Univ	3, 108	143	238	2, 915, 615	19, 639	2, 322	16, 248, 532
Univ. of Tennessee	8, 652	1, 671	1, 481	24, 840, 789	363, 199	5, 924, 799	65, 470, 099
TEXAS:							
Agricultural and Mech. Coll. of Texas	6, 474	626	543	24, 677, 498	219, 880	7, 628, 443	62, 272, 012
Prairie View Agric. and Mech. Coll	2, 189	160	142	2, 244, 811	10, 181	7, 534	9, 275, 961
UTAH: Utah State Univ. of Agric. and Applied Science	5, 763	388	422	8, 411, 362	139, 265	1, 765, 994	25, 290, 281

See footnote at end of table.

Table 2.—Summary Data Showing Scope of Operations of Land-Grant Institutions in Aggregate United States, Year Ended June 30, 1960 [1]—Continued

Land-grant institutions, by State	Total resident degree-credit enrollment		Total resident instructional faculty for degree-credit courses	Total income for educational and general purposes	Expenditures for scholarships, fellowships, and prizes	Expenditures for organized research	Total physical plant assets
	Undergraduate	Graduate					
VERMONT: Univ. of Vermont and State Agric. Coll	3, 278	133	486	$7, 479, 158	$487, 195	$963, 765	$11, 750, 660
VIRGINIA:							
Virginia Polytechnic Institute	6, 029	412	562	12, 553, 612	113, 878	2, 966, 467	35, 093, 775
Virginia State Coll	2, 498	49	300	3, 325, 070	67, 438		13, 956, 905
WASHINGTON: Washington State Univ	5, 845	589	625	18, 264, 998	144, 541	5, 374, 015	51, 192, 457
WEST VIRGINIA: West Virginia Univ	5, 715	657	621	13, 933, 747	464, 282	1, 391, 289	64, 639, 870
WISCONSIN: Univ. of Wisconsin	22, 530	4, 597	2, 810	56, 016, 491	1, 796, 758	15, 801, 398	114, 482, 831
WYOMING: Univ. of Wyoming	3, 381	341	358	8, 340, 143	367, 722	1, 329, 108	27, 788, 329

[1] Advance data. These amounts will be published as totals for more detailed tables in Office of Education publication "Statistics of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, Year Ended June 30, 1960" by George Lind.

These data show without question that the land-grant institutions are fulfilling the charge Senator Justin S. Morrill put upon them.

> These colleges are thoroughly American, and for all time will be entrusted with work annually increasing in its importance. Our artisans are to contest with the skill and wealth of many nations, and our farmers are sorely pressed by the competition of agricultural products which cheap and rapid communication pushes to the front in all markets both at home and abroad. To successfully withstand this formidable rivalry, our countrymen need, and it is hoped will here find, that fundamental instruction which is founded on the widest and best experience of mankind. For "to whomsoever much is given, of him shall much be required," and the New World has been given to us forever as an inalienable possession, where we are not only to bridge great rivers and tunnel mountains, but to "make the wilderness and solitary places glad." All the centuries of the future are in reserve, under Providence, for the men of this great continent to make their own history, and, it is to be devoutly hoped, in some measure, to eclipse and take the lead of other nations, old or young, in worthy achievements in all the arts of peace, and in all the glories of manhood's ripest culture.[11]

[11] From an address by Justin S. Morrill, delivered at the University of Massachusetts in 1887, the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Land-Grant Act—The Centennial Committee of the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass., 1961. p. 10.

Section II

Procedures for Administering Federal Funds for Instruction

THE FUNDS for instruction are administered by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, and the funds for experiment stations and extension services by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Federal funds from two sources are used to help the States maintain instruction on the campus. The first source is the income from the original land grants or scrip, and in some States from subsequent land grants. This income now amounts to about $2\frac{1}{3}$ million per year. Although 15 of the States still have some of the original land remaining unsold, more than seven-eighths of the annual land-grant income is derived from investments of the sums received from the sale of the land or scrip.

The income from the original grants differs widely in amount among the States. While 6 States derive less than $5,000 annually, and in 12 others the income is less than $10,000, 3 States derive more than $100,000 a year from this endowment fund. For Minnesota the income is more than a million dollars annually.

The handling of these funds is left to the States, subject to the conditions prescribed in section 5 of the 1862 act.[1] Reports concerning the condition of the fund and the annual income derived are received each year by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The second source of Federal aid for instruction is the so-called supplementary Morrill funds for which the Federal Government now appropriates $10,744,000 annually. By the Second Morrill Act of 1890, "each State and the territories of Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico," receive $25,000. Another $25,000 uniform grant is provided by the Nelson amendment of 1907. By section 22 of the Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935, as amended June 1952 and July 1960, an additional $150,000 was authorized for each State and Puerto Rico, plus variable amounts from $4,300,000 distributed on the basis of population—a total authorization of $11,150,000. The 1890 and 1907 acts are "continuing" appropriations, requiring no congressional action each year. The 1935

[1] First Morrill Act of 1862, see p. 54.

act, as amended, authorizes appropriations which Congress must act upon each year.

It is to be noted that the Appropriations Act for 1962 for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare (Public Law 87-290) carried only $8,194,000 of $11,950,000 authorized by the amendment (Public Law 86-658) to the Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935 (49 Stat. at Large, 436, 439). Under this appropriation each of the States was entitled to receive a uniform grant of $90,000 and pro rata share of the sum of $3,604,000 allotted on the basis of proportionate population as determined by the last decennial census.

The procedure followed involves the following steps:

1. In the annual budget submitted by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, items are included covering both the continuing appropriation and the appropriation requiring congressional action.
2. After the budget is acted upon by the Congress, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare submits to the Secretary of the Treasury a certificate indicating the amount to which each State is entitled and the name of the officer or officers in each State to which the check or checks should be sent.
3. The Secretary of the Treasury sends, not later than July 31, the checks for funds for the fiscal year ending on the following June 30.

The expenditure of these funds by each land-grant college or university is subject to the conditions appearing in the acts of 1890 and 1907. Expenditures from the funds are limited to instruction and facilities for instruction in agriculture, mechanic arts, English language, mathematics, natural and physical science, economic science, and specialized teacher training for agriculture, the mechanic arts, and home economics.

Since these funds constitute such a small fraction of the amount used for instruction in the institution, this limitation is of little significance. Each institution utilizes teachers paid from other funds side by side with those paid wholly or in part from Federal funds. The objective of the act in 1890 was to assure the support of instruction in subjects believed to be essential for an institution maintained under the provisions of the 1862 act.

At the close of each year each institution submits to the Office of Education, on forms provided by the Office, a report certified by the treasurer and the president of the institution. This report indicates the amount of the funds spent for salaries and for teaching facilities in each of the authorized areas of study.

Allotments to the several States, provided by the legislation, including the July 1960 amendment to the Bankhead-Jones Act, are shown in table 3.

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Table 3.—Allotment of Funds to States and Puerto Rico for Land-Grant Colleges and Universities: Colleges of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Fiscal Year 1962

State or possession	Total	Morrill-Nelson funds [1]	Bankhead-Jones funds [2]		
			Total	Uniform grants	Variable grants [3]
Total	**$10, 744, 000. 00**	**$2, 550, 000**	**$8, 194, 000. 00**	**$4, 590, 000**	**$3, 540, 000. 00**
Alabama [4]	205, 078. 83	50, 000	155, 078. 83	90, 000	65, 078. 83
Alaska	144, 505. 62	50, 000	94, 505. 62	90, 000	4, 505. 62
Arizona	165, 941. 19	50, 000	115, 941. 19	90, 000	25, 941. 19
Arkansas [4]	175, 585. 48	50, 000	125, 585. 48	90, 000	35, 585. 48
California	453, 112. 54	50, 000	403, 112. 54	90, 000	313, 112. 54
Colorado	174, 941. 51	50, 000	124, 941. 51	90, 000	34, 941. 51
Connecticut	190, 506. 03	50, 000	140, 506. 03	90, 000	50, 506. 03
Delaware [4]	148, 890. 87	50, 000	98, 890. 87	90, 000	8, 890. 87
Florida [4]	238, 643. 22	50, 000	188, 643. 22	90, 000	98, 643. 22
Georgia [4]	218, 553. 35	50, 000	168, 553. 35	90, 000	78, 553. 35
Hawaii	152, 605. 86	50, 000	102, 605. 86	90, 000	12, 605. 86
Idaho	153, 291. 54	50, 000	103, 291. 54	90, 000	13, 291. 54
Illinois	340, 833. 24	50, 000	290, 833. 24	90, 000	200, 833. 24
Indiana	232, 884. 63	50, 000	182, 884. 63	90, 000	92, 884. 63
Iowa	194, 934. 67	50, 000	144, 934. 67	90, 000	54, 934. 67
Kansas	183, 401. 51	50, 000	133, 401. 51	90, 000	43, 401. 51
Kentucky [4]	200, 525. 06	50, 000	150, 525. 06	90, 000	60, 525. 06
Louisiana [4]	204, 885. 23	50, 000	154, 885. 23	90, 000	64, 885. 23
Maine	159, 309. 35	50, 000	109, 309. 35	90, 000	19, 309. 35
Maryland [4]	201, 770. 82	50, 000	151, 770. 82	90, 000	61, 770. 82
Massachusetts [4]	242, 568. 14	50, 000	192, 568. 14	90, 000	102, 568. 14
Michigan	295, 850. 89	50, 000	245, 850. 89	90, 000	155, 850. 89
Minnesota	208, 009. 78	50, 000	158, 009. 78	90, 000	68, 009. 78
Mississippi [4]	183, 392. 15	50, 000	133, 392. 15	90, 000	43, 392. 15
Missouri [4]	226, 057. 78	50, 000	176, 057. 78	90, 000	86, 057. 78

Montana	153, 442. 47	50, 000	103, 442. 47	90, 000	13, 442. 47
Nebraska	168, 116. 01	50, 000	118, 116. 01	90, 000	28, 116. 01
Nevada	145, 683. 21	50, 000	95, 683. 21	90, 000	5, 683. 21
New Hampshire	152, 090. 86	50, 000	102, 090. 86	90, 000	12, 090. 86
New Jersey	260, 860. 27	50, 000	210, 860. 27	90, 000	120, 860. 27
New Mexico	158, 945. 94	50, 000	108, 945. 94	90, 000	18, 945. 94
New York	474, 331. 09	50, 000	424, 331. 09	90, 000	334, 331. 09
North Carolina [4]	230, 766. 10	50, 000	180, 766. 10	90, 000	90, 766. 10
North Dakota	152, 599. 36	50, 000	102, 599. 36	90, 000	12, 599. 36
Ohio	333, 367. 39	50, 000	283, 367. 39	90, 000	193, 367. 39
Oklahoma [4]	186, 383. 25	50, 000	136, 383. 25	90, 000	46, 383. 25
Oregon	175, 235. 15	50, 000	125, 235. 15	90, 000	35, 235. 15
Pennsylvania	365, 500. 38	50, 000	315, 500. 38	90, 000	225, 500. 38
Puerto Rico	186, 806. 78	50, 000	136, 806. 78	90, 000	46, 806. 78
Rhode Island	157, 122. 41	50, 000	107, 122. 41	90, 000	17, 122. 41
South Carolina [4]	187, 465. 19	50, 000	137, 465. 19	90, 000	47, 465. 19
South Dakota	153, 556. 96	50, 000	103, 556. 96	90, 000	13, 556. 96
Tennessee [4]	211, 062. 28	50, 000	161, 062. 28	90, 000	71, 062. 28
Texas [4]	330, 842. 92	50, 000	280, 842. 92	90, 000	190, 842. 92
Utah	157, 742. 75	50, 000	107, 742. 75	90, 000	17, 742. 75
Vermont	147, 767. 07	50, 000	97, 767. 07	90, 000	7, 767. 07
Virginia [4]	219, 028. 15	50, 000	169, 028. 15	90, 000	79, 028. 15
Washington	196, 840. 71	50, 000	146, 840. 71	90, 000	56, 840. 71
West Virginia	177, 062. 65	50, 000	127, 062. 65	90, 000	37, 062. 65
Wisconsin	218, 725. 90	50, 000	168, 725. 90	90, 000	78, 725. 90
Wyoming	146, 575. 46	50, 000	96, 575. 46	90, 000	6, 575. 46

[1] Continuing appropriation. Act approved Aug. 30, 1890, as amended; and act approved Mar. 4, 1907.

[2] Based on appropriations by Public Law 87-290, September 1961. Act approved June 29, 1935, as amended June 12, 1952, and July 14, 1960.

[3] Based on 1960 U.S. Census of Population.

[4] Two land-grant institutions in this State receive a stipulated proportion of the funds allotted.

Section III

Federal Laws and Rulings

Federal Laws and Rulings Relating to Federal Funds for Instruction for Land-Grant Colleges and Universities

FROM THE passage of the Morrill Act in 1862 to July 1, 1939, Federal funds for instruction in the land-grant colleges and universities were administered by the Department of the Interior.

From July 1, 1939 to April 11, 1953, these funds were administered through the Federal Security Agency. Under provisions of the act approved April 1, 1953 (67 Stat., 5 U.S.C. 623), known as the Reorganization Plan I of 1953, the Federal Security Agency was abolished and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare was created. All functions of the Federal Security Administrator were transferred to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and all components of the Agency to the new department. Hence, the legal authority for the administration of the Morrill Act of 1862 and its several amendments and supplements appropriating funds for instruction in the land-grant colleges rests with the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. Apart from the certification of grants, the Secretary exercises this authority through the U.S. Commissioner of Education and the Assistant Commissioner for Higher Education.

Act of July 2, 1862 (First Morrill Act)

[Providing for the Endowment, Support and Maintenance of Colleges of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts]

[AN ACT Donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be granted to the several States, for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, an amount of public land, to be apportioned to each State a quantity equal to thirty thousand acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress to which the States are respectively entitled by the apportionment under the census of 1860; *Provided*, That no mineral lands shall be selected or purchased under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the land aforesaid, after being surveyed, shall be apportioned to the several States in sections or subdivisions of sections, not less than one-quarter of a section; and wherever there are public lands in a State, subject to sale at private entry at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, the quantity to which said State shall be entitled shall be selected from such lands, within the limits of such State; and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to issue to each of the States, in which there is not the quantity of public lands subject to sale at private entry, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, to which said State may be entitled under the provisions of this act, land scrip to the amount in acres for the deficiency of its distributive share; said scrip to be sold by said States, and the proceeds thereof applied to the uses and purposes prescribed in this act, and for no other purpose whatsoever: *Provided*, That in no case shall any State to which land scrip may thus be issued be allowed to locate the same within the limits of any other State, or of any territory of the United States; but their assignees may thus locate said land scrip upon any of the unappropriated lands of the United States subject to sale at private entry, at one dollar and twenty-five cents, or less, an acre: *And provided further*, That not more than one million acres shall be located by such assignees in any one of the States: *And provided further*, That no such location shall be made before one year from the passage of this act.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all the expenses of management, superintendence, and taxes from date of selection of said lands, previous to their sales, and all expenses incurred in the management and disbursement of moneys which may be received therefrom, shall be paid by the States to which they may belong, out of the treasury of said States, so that the entire proceeds of the sale of said lands shall be applied, without any diminution whatever, to the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

SEC. 4 (as amended April 13, 1926, 44 Stat. L. 247). That all moneys derived from the sale of lands aforesaid by the States to which lands are apportioned and from the sales of land scrip hereinbefore provided for shall be invested in bonds of the United States or of the States or some other safe bonds; or the same may be invested by the States having no State bonds in any manner after the legislatures of such States shall have assented thereto and engaged that such funds shall yield a fair and reasonable rate of return, to be fixed by the State legislatures, and that the principal thereof shall forever remain unimpaired: *Provided*, That the moneys so invested or loaned shall constitute a perpetual fund, the capital of which shall remain forever undiminished (except so far as may be provided in section 5 of this act), and the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated, by each State which may take and claim the benefit of this act, to the endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the grant of land and land scrip hereby authorized shall be made on the following conditions, to which, as

well as to the provisions hereinbefore contained, the previous assent of the several States shall be signified by legislative acts:

First. If any portion of the fund invested, as provided by the foregoing section, or any portion of the interest thereon, shall, by any action or contingency, be diminished or lost, it shall be replaced by the State to which it belongs, so that the capital of the fund shall remain forever undiminished; and the annual interest shall be regularly applied without diminution to the purposes mentioned in the fourth section of this act, except that a sum, not exceeding 10 per centum upon the amount received by any State under the provisions of this act, may be expended for the purchase of lands for sites or experimental farms, whenever authorized by the respective legislatures of said States;

Second. No portion of said fund, nor the interest thereon, shall be applied, directly or indirectly, under any pretense whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation, or repair of any building or buildings;

Third. Any State which may take and claim the benefit of the provisions of this act shall provide, within five years, at least not less than one college, as prescribed in the fourth section of this act, or the grant to such State shall cease; and said State shall be bound to pay the United States the amount received of any lands previously sold, and that the title to purchasers under the State shall be valid;

Fourth. An annual report shall be made regarding the progress of each college, recording any improvements and experiments made, with their costs and results, and such other matters, including State industrial and economical statistics, as may be supposed useful; one copy of which shall be transmitted by mail free, by each, to all the other colleges which may be endowed under the provisions of this act, and also one copy to the Secretary of the Interior;

Fifth. When lands shall be selected from those which have been raised to double the minimum price in consequence of railroad grants, they shall be computed to the States at the maximum price, and the number of acres proportionally diminished;

Sixth. No State, while in a condition of rebellion or insurrection against the Government of the United States, shall be entitled to the benefit of this act;

Seventh. No State shall be entitled to the benefits of this act unless it shall express its acceptance thereof by its legislature within two years from the date of its approval by the President.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That land scrip issued under the provisions of this act shall not be subject to location until after the first day of January, 1863.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That land officers shall receive the same fees for locating land scrip issued under the provisions of this act as is now allowed for the location of military bounty land warrants under existing laws: *Provided*, That maximum compensation shall not be thereby increased.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the governors of the several States to which scrip shall be issued under this act shall be required to report annually to Congress all sales made of such scrip until the whole shall be disposed of, the amount received for the same, and what appropriation has been made of the proceeds.

Approved, July 2, 1862. (12 Stat. 503.)

Act of 1866 Amending First Morrill Act

[Providing for the Extension of Time Within Which States May Accept Provisions of First Morrill Act]

AN ACT To amend the fifth section of an act entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," approved July 2, 1862, so as to extend the time within which the provisions of said act shall be accepted and such colleges established.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time in which the several States may comply with the provisions of the act of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," is hereby extended so that the acceptance of the benefits of the said act may be expressed within three years from the passage of this act, and the colleges required by the said act may be provided within five years from the date of the filing of such acceptance with the Commissioner of the General Land Office: *Provided*, That when any Territory shall become a State and be admitted into the Union such new States shall be entitled to the benefits of the said act of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, by expressing the acceptance therein required within three years from the date of its admission into the Union, and providing the college or colleges within five years after such acceptance, as prescribed in this act: *Provided further*, That any State which has heretofore expressed its acceptance of the act herein referred to shall have the period of five years within which to provide at least one college as described in the fourth section of said act, after the time for providing said college, according to the act of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, shall have expired.

Approved, July 23, 1866. (14 Stat. 208.)

Digest of Rulings and Opinions on Act of July 2, 1862

Accounting and reports.—"Accounts should be kept by the proper officers" of all the States having grants "showing all the facts relating to the sale and leasing of lands granted for agricultural colleges, and the receipt, investment, and disposition of the proceeds arising from such sales and leases; and such officers should, when called on to do so, timely report such facts to the Secretary of the Interior or permit an ascertainment of such facts through inspection and examination of their records by some officer of the Government or other person designated by the Secretary of the Interior for that purpose."

The representatives of the Office of Education or some other officer designated by the Secretary of the Interior should, through reports from the officers of each of the States, or otherwise, from time to time as the occasion may require, ascertain all facts and conditions tending to show the manner in which the funds arising from the lands granted for agricultural colleges are being handled, invested, and disposed of; or furnish a full statement thereof to the Secretary of the Interior.—*Rulings approved by the Secretary of the Interior, October 11, 1923.*

In order that the Department of the Interior through the Commissioner of Education may be able to ascertain whether or not the States are complying with the provisions of the act of 1862, the institutions receiving the benefit of that act are required to submit a statement of the disbursements of the annual income received by them under said act.—*Ruling of Secretary of the Interior, July 11, 1930.*

Division of fund.—"A State may by appropriate legislation divide the original" 1862 land-grant "fund into two parts and provide that the interest of each part shall be available to a particular college and vest in such college, as an agency of the State, the duty of investing its particular part of the funds in bonds of the United States or of the State or some other safe bonds, the determination of the safety of which is to rest with the college."—*Ruling of Secretary of the Interior, September 13, 1935.*

Income and its use.—"The income" from the 1862 land-grant endowment "is not a fiscal year or limited fund. It must remain forever at the disposal of the institution entitled to the benefit of the fund. Nor may it ever be covered into the general State funds or used for general State purposes. There can be no default to the State by the institution."

"Proceeds from rentals, sale of timber rights, water rights, and other privileges, and interest on deferred payments of purchase money partake of the same character as the income from invested funds, and must be devoted, without diminution, to the purposes" of the act.

"The only restriction placed by the act of Congress of July 2, 1862, upon the expenditures of the income derived from the sale of public lands granted for the endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts and the investment of the purchase money is that no part of such income may be expended for the purchase, erection, preservation, or repair of any building or buildings, nor may this income be used for the purchase of land."—*Rulings of Secretary of the Interior, May 23, 1916.*

Instruction for women students.—Instruction in the industries for women is included in instruction in agriculture and mechanic arts.—*Ruling of Secretary of the Interior, May 23, 1916.*

Military tactics.—An agricultural college which offers a proper, substantial course in military tactics complies sufficiently with the requirements as to military tactics in the act of July 2, 1862, and the other acts, even though the students at that institution are not compelled to take that course.—*Opinion of Attorney General, June 30, 1930.*

Default of act of 1862.—The act of 1890 (26 Stat. 417) with the amendment of 1907 (34 Stat. 1281) is supplementary to the act of 1862; therefore any default of the provisions of the act of 1862 renders the State liable for noncertification for the annual installments of the funds appropriated by the acts of 1890 and 1907.—*Ruling of Secretary of the Interior, May 23, 1916.*

Act of August 30, 1890 (Second Morrill Act)

[Providing for the Further Endowment and Support of Colleges of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts]

[AN ACT To apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the more complete endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts established under the provisions of an act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be, and hereby is, annually appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, arising from the sale of public lands, to be paid as hereinafter provided, to each State and Territory for the more complete endowment and maintenance of colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts now established, or which may be hereafter established, in accordance with an act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, and an annual increase of the amount of such appropriation thereafter for ten years by an additional sum of one thousand dollars over the preceding year, and the annual amount of be paid thereafter to each State and Territory shall be twenty-five thousands dollars to be applied only to instruction in agriculture, the mechanic arts, the English language and the various branches of mathematical, physical, natural, and economic science, with special reference to their applications in the industries of life, and to the facilities for such instruction: *Provided*, That no money shall be paid out under this act to any State or Territory for the support and maintenance of a college where a distinction of race or color is made in the admission of students, but the establishment and maintenance of such colleges separately for white and colored students shall be held to be a compliance with the provisions of this act if the funds received in such State or Territory be equitably divided as hereinafter set forth: *Provided*, That in any State in which there has been one college established in pursuance of the act of July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and also in which an educational institution of like character has been established, or may be hereafter established, and is now aided by such State from its own revenue, for the education of colored students in agriculture and the mechanic arts, however named or styled, or whether or not it has received money heretofore under the act to which this act is an amendment, the legislature of such a State may propose and report to the Secretary of the Interior a just and equitable division of the fund to be received under this act between one college for white students and one institution for colored students established as aforesaid, which shall be divided into two parts and paid accordingly, and thereupon such institution for colored students shall be entitled to the benefits of this act and subject to its provisions, as much as it would have been if it had been included under the act of eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the fulfillment of the foregoing provisions shall be taken as a compliance with the provision in reference to separate colleges for white and colored students.

SEC. 2. That the sums hereby appropriated to the States and Territories for the further endowment and support of colleges shall be annually paid on or before the thirty-first day of July of each year, by the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the warrant of the Secretary of the Interior, out of the Treasury of the United States, to the State or Territorial treasurer, or to such officer as shall be designated by the laws of such State or Territory to receive the same, who shall, upon the order of the trustees of the college, or the institution for colored students, immediately pay over said sums to the treasurers of the respective colleges or other institutions entitled to receive the same, and such treasurer[2] shall be required to report to the Secretary of Agriculture and to the Secretary of the Interior, on or before the first day of September of each year, a detailed statement of the amount so received and of its disbursement. The grants of moneys authorized by this act are made subject to the legislative assent of the several States and Territories to the purpose of said grants: *Provided*, That payments of such installments of the appropriation herein made as shall become due to any State before the adjournment of the regular session of legislature meeting next after the passage of this act shall be made upon the assent of the governor thereof, duly certified to the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 3. That if any portion of the moneys received by the designated officer of the State or Territory for the further and more complete endowment, support, and maintenance of colleges, or of institutions for colored students, as provided in this act, shall, by any action or contingency, be diminished or lost, or be misapplied, it shall be replaced by the State or Territory to which it belongs, and until so replaced no subsequent appropriation shall be apportioned or paid to such State or Territory; and no portion of said moneys shall be applied, directly or indirectly, under any pretense whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation, or repair of any building or buildings. An annual report by the president of each of said colleges shall be made to the Secretary of Agriculture, as well as to the Secretary of the Interior, regarding the condition and progress of each college, including statistical information in relation to its receipts and expenditures, its library, the number of its students and professors, and also as to any improvements and experiments made under the direction of any experiment stations attached to said colleges, with their costs and results, and such other industrial and economical statistics as may be regarded as useful, one copy of which shall be transmitted by mail free to all other colleges further endowed under this act.

SEC. 4. That on or before the first day of July in each year, after the passage of this act, the Secretary of the Interior shall ascertain and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury as to each State and Territory whether it is entitled to receive its share of the annual appropriation for colleges, or of institutions for colored students, under this act, and the amount which thereupon each is entitled, respectively, to receive. If the Secretary of the Interior shall withhold a certificate from any State or Territory of its appropriation, the facts and reasons therefor shall be reported to the President, and the amount involved shall be kept separate in the Treasury until the close of the next Congress, in order that the State or Territory may, if it should so decire, appeal to Congress from the determination of the Secretary of the Interior. If the next Congress shall not direct such sum to be paid, it shall be covered into the Treasury. And the Secretary of the Interior is hereby charged with the proper administration of this law.

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[2] Treasurers of the respective colleges, not State treasurers. (Ruling Oct. 19, 1917.)

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Interior shall annually report to Congress the disbursements which have been made in all the States and Territories, and also whether the appropriation of any State or Territory has been withheld, and if so, the reasons therefor.

SEC. 6. Congress may at any time amend, suspend, or repeal any or all of the provisions of this act.

Approved, August 30, 1890. (26 Stat. 417.)

Nelson Amendment of March 4, 1907

[Providing for the More Complete Endowment and Maintenance of Land-Grant Colleges]

[Extract from an act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

That there shall be, and hereby is, annually appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid as hereinafter provided, to each State and Territory for the more complete endowment and maintenance of agricultural colleges now established, or which may hereafter be established, in accordance with the act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the act of Congress approved August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, the sum of five thousand dollars, in addition to the sums named in said act for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight, and an annual increase of the amount of such appropriation thereafter for four years by an additional sum of five thousand dollars over the preceding year, and the annual sum to be paid thereafter to each State and Territory shall be fifty thousand dollars, to be applied only for the purposes of the agricultural colleges as defined and limited in the act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the act of Congress approved August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety.

That the sum hereby appropriated to the States and Territories for the further endowment and support of the colleges shall be paid by, to, and in the manner prescribed by the act of Congress approved August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, entitled "An act to apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the more complete endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts established under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two," and the expenditure of the said money shall be governed in all respects by the provisions of the said act of Congress approved July second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the said act of Congress approved August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety: *Provided*, That said colleges may use a portion of this money for providing courses for the special preparation of instructors for teaching the elements of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

Approved, March 4, 1907. (34 Stat. L. 1281.)

Digest of Rulings and Opinions on Acts of August 30, 1890, and March 4, 1907

Time limit on expenditure of funds.—"The moneys appropriated by the act of August 30, 1890" are "in the nature of an annuity to be used from year to year" and cannot be "accumulated or converted into an interest-bearing fund."—*Decision of Attorney General, June 20, 1899.*

The Department will insist on the expenditure of substantially the entire amount appropriated by the act of August 30, 1890, and the boards of control of agricultural and mechanic arts colleges are requested to make provision for such expenditures. It is understood of course that contracts may be entered into for educational material, which, for good reasons, may not be ready and paid for until the following year. In such cases it is sufficient to explain by a note in the annual report that the balance is held for the purpose of liquidating bills already incurred, and stating the nature of the outstanding contracts.—*Ruling of the Secretary of the Interior, December 7 1900.*

Accrued interest on appropriations.—"Interest accruing upon funds" under the acts of August 30, 1890, and March 4, 1907, "is interest accruing to the United States and should be covered into the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts." The funds in question should be deposited by the treasurers of the institutions "in banks as custodians for funds of the United States and any interest accruing thereon should be for disposition as herein indicated."—*Opinion of Comptroller General of United States, January 16, 1933.*

Accrued interest must be accounted for and covered into the United States Treasury at the close, June 30, of each fiscal year. The funds must be kept in a deposit account separate from all other funds. The person duly designated to receive the funds is responsible for the accounting of such interest as may be credited to the deposit account by the bank in which the deposit account is maintained. Checks covering interest accrued for each fiscal year should be mailed with the annual reports and will be forwarded to the Treasurer of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.—*Ruling of Secretary of the Interior, June 5, 1933.*

In the light of decisions of the Comptroller General addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture dated January 16, 1933, and March 27, 1933, the Commissioner of Education has ruled as follows with respect to the Morrill-Nelson-Bankhead-Jones funds:

It will not be necessary, therefore, to require that separate bank deposit accounts be maintained for Morrill-Nelson and Bankhead-Jones funds, provided interest is not paid on funds deposited in bank for land-grant college or university. However, if interest is paid on funds on deposit in bank for the college or university, it will be necessary to require that separate bank accounts for Morrill-Nelson and Bankhead-Jones funds be maintained as heretofore.—*Letter of the U.S. Commissioner of Education to Presidents and Treasurers of Land-grant Colleges and Universities, October 11, 1941.*

Expenditures of funds for different purposes.—No part of these funds may be "expended for grounds for building sites" or "for lands for use in the practical training of students in agriculture."—*Opinion of Attorney General, March, 1891.*

Purchases from these funds of "apparatus, machinery, textbooks, reference books, stock and material used in instruction, or for purposes of illustration

in connection with any of the branches enumerated" in the act of August 30, 1890, are permissible.—*Ruling of Secretary of the Interior, August 3, 1899.*

In the case of the purchase of "machinery (such as boilers, engines, pumps, etc.) and farm stock, which are made to serve for both instructional and other purposes, the Federal funds may be charged with only an equitable portion of the cost of said machinery and stock."

"Expenditures for permanent improvements to buildings, grounds and farms, such as clearing, draining and fencing lands," are not allowable from these funds.—*Rulings of Secretary of the Interior, November 2, 1911.*

Use of funds for salaries.—The "salary of the treasurer" of the college is not "a legitimate charge against the funds" and cannot properly be paid from them.—*Opinion of Attorney General, March 7, 1894.*

"The salaries of purely administrative officers, such as presidents, treasurers, secretaries, bookkeepers, janitors, watchmen, etc., cannot be charged" to these funds, "nor the salaries of other administrative officers, like superintendents, foremen, and matrons, and the wages of unskilled laborers and assistants in shops, laboratories, and fields."

When an administrative officer also gives instruction in any of the branches of study mentioned in the act of August 30, 1890, or when an instructor gives such instruction and also devotes part of his time to giving instruction in branches of study not mentioned in the said act, only a part of such person's salary proportionate to the time devoted to giving instruction in the branches of the study mentioned in said act can be charged to these funds. In the division of the time between instructional and other services, 1 hour of instruction shall be regarded as the equivalent of 2 hours of administrative, supervisory, or experiment station work.

The funds cannot be used for "salaries of instructors in philosophy, psychology, ethics, logic, history, civil government, military science and tactics, and in ancient and modern languages (except English.)"—*Rulings of Secretary of the Interior, August 3, 1899, November 2, 1911, and May 23, 1916.*

The funds cannot be used "for the salaries of instructors, improperly trained or incompetent for the positions they are supposed to fill; nor may they be used for salaries or expenses of the experiment station staff; nor for instructors employed in research work or in collecting, classifying and arranging specimens, collections or exhibits."—*Ruling of Secretary of the Interior, May 23, 1916.*

Subjects of instruction allowed.—In order that greater uniformity in the reports of the treasurers may be obtained in the future, the following classification of subjects that may be included under the several schedules has been prepared, such classification to be adhered to by the treasurers of the various institutions in the preparation of their annual reports:

A. *Instruction in agriculture.*—Agriculture, horticulture, forestry, agronomy, animal husbandry, dairying, veterinary medicine, poultry husbandry, and apiculture.

B. *Instruction in mechanic arts.*—Mechanical engineering, civil engineering, electrical engineering, irrigation engineering, mining engineering, marine engineering, railway engineering, experimental engineering, textile industry, architecture, machine design, mechanical drawing, ceramics, stenography, typewriting, telegraphy, printing, and shopwork.

C. *Instruction in English language.*—English language, English literature, composition, rhetoric, and oratory.

D. *Instruction in mathematical sciences.*—Mathematics, bookkeeping, and astronomy.

E. *Instruction in natural and physical sciences.*—Chemistry, physics, biology, botany, zoology, geology, mineralogy, metallurgy, entomology, physiology, bacteriology, pharmacy, physical geography, and meteorology.

F. *Instruction in economic sciences.*—Political economy, home economics, commercial geography, and sociology.

G. *Special preparation of teachers.*—History of industrial education (with special reference to agriculture, mechanic arts, and home economics); methods of teaching agriculture, mechanic arts, and home economics; special instructions to persons teaching agriculture, mechanic arts, and home economics.—*Rulings of Secretary of the Interior, December 7, 1900, and May 23, 1916.*

Expenditures from the funds provided by the act of March 4, 1907, are not authorized "for general courses in pedagogy, psychology, history of education, and methods of teaching."—*Rulings of Secretary of the Interior, November 2, 1911, and May 23, 1916.*

The funds cannot be "expended for instruction in the elementary subjects, or their equivalent, included in the first 6 years of the course of study of the public schools of the States in which each institution is located, excepting for students 14 years or over who are devoting at least one-half of their time in industrial subjects as preparatory work in the mechanical trades, industries for women, or agriculture."

All or part of the funds provided by the act of March 4, 1907, may be used "for providing courses for the special preparation of instructors for teaching the elements of agriculture and mechanic arts." It is held that this language authorizes expenditures for instruction in the history of agriculture and industrial education, in methods of teaching agriculture, mechanic arts, and home economics, and also for special aid and supervision given to teachers actively engaged in teaching agriculture, mechanic arts, and home economics in public schools.—*Rulings of Secretary of the Interior, May 23, 1916.*

The board of control of a system of higher education in a State has not the authority to change the designation of the land-grant college from one institution under its jurisdiction to another.

It is therefore the opinion of this Office that the Administrator may not accept the change in designation of the Negro land-grant college by the Board of Regents of the University of Georgia, but must insist that the Federal grant continue to be available to the Georgia State College until such time as the State legislature may by change of designation redirect the money to the use of another institution.—*Opinion of General Counsel, Federal Security Agency, January 3, 1949.*

All Colleges Designated as "Land-Grant" Are Operated Under the Provisions of the Morrill Act of 1862

It is the opinion of this Office that the Negro institutions which receive a part of the Federal funds provided under the Morrill Acts and supplementary legislation (12 Stat. 503; 26 Stat. 417; 34 Stat. 1281; and 49 Stat. 439) are governed by the same legal provisions which govern other land-grant colleges,

including the requirement of the Act of July 2, 1862, that military tactics be taught therein. The fact of segregation itself does not affect the designated institution's rights and obligations, and Morrill Act funds are specifically available only to institutions established "in accordance with" the conditions of the 1862 enactment. The legislative history and the recorded interpretations of the Acts also enforce the conclusion that there is no legal basis for a failure to require a substantial course in military tactics to be offered by Negro institutions participating in grants under all or any of the four Acts of Congress noted above.

—Opinion of the General Counsel, Federal Security Agency, July 13, 1949

Land-Grant Colleges Constituted Depositories of Public Documents by Act of March 1, 1907

[*Clause from an amendment to an act providing for the public printing, binding, and distribution of public documents*]

All land-grant colleges shall be constituted as depositories for public documents, subject to the provisions and limitations of the depository laws.—(*34 Stat., 1014*)

Free Mailing Privilege for Annual Reports of Land-Grant Colleges

[Excerpt from Postal Laws and Regulations of the United States (1924) relating to the free transmission of annual reports of agricultural and mechanic arts colleges]

Postmasters at offices where colleges are established under the provisions of the act of July 2, 1862, shall receive from the officers thereof the reports referred to addressed, one copy each, to such other colleges and to the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, and affix to each a penalty label or official envelop of the post office, and forward the same free.

Bankhead-Jones Act of June 29, 1935, as Amended June 1952 and July 14, 1960

[Providing for research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture, further development of cooperative agricultural extension work, and more complete endowment and support of land-grant colleges]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

[NOTE.—Only the section of this act applicable to the Morrill and Supplementary Morrill Funds for land-grant colleges is given.]

SEC. 22. In order to provide for the more complete endowment and support of the colleges in the several States and Puerto Rico entitled to the benefits of the Act entitled "An Act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the me-

chanic arts," approved July 2, 1862, as amended and supplemented (7 U.S.C. 301–328), there are hereby authorized to be appropriated annually, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the following amounts:

(a) For the first fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of this Act, and for each fiscal year thereafter, $7,650,000; and

(b) For the first fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of this Act, and for each fiscal year thereafter, $4,300,000.

The sums appropriated in pursuance of paragraph (a) shall be paid annually to the several States and Puerto Rico in equal shares. The sums appropriated in pursuance of paragraph (b) shall be in addition to sums appropriated in pursuance of paragraph (a) and shall be allotted and paid annually to each of the several States and Puerto Rico in the proportion to which the total population of each State and Puerto Rico bears to the total population of all the States and Puerto Rico as determined by the last preceding decennial census. Sums appropriated in pursuance of this section shall be in addition to sums appropriated or authorized under such Act of July 2, 1862, as amended and supplemented, and shall be applied only for the purposes of the colleges defined in such Act, as amended and supplemented. The provisions of law applicable to the use and payment of sums under the Act entitled "An Act to apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the more complete endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts established under the provisions of an Act of Congress approved July 2, 1862," approved August 30, 1890, as amended and supplemented, shall apply to the use and payment of sums appropriated in pursuance of this section.

Approved, June 29, 1935: amended June 12, 1952 (Public Law 390, 82d Congress); and amended July 14, 1960 (Public Law 86–658, 86th Cong.).

Digest of Rulings and Opinions on Act of June 29, 1935

For the purposes of administration, the funds provided by the Morrill Act of 1890, the Nelson Act of 1907, and Section 22 of the Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935, have been given the designation, "Supplementary Morrill Fund."—*Ruling of Secretary of the Interior, February 12, 1936.*

No Authority for State Legislatures To Appropriate Supplementary Morrill Funds

In brief, my opinion, based upon the legislative history of the Act, its long history of administrative interpretation, and upon judicial holdings, is that an appropriation by the State Legislature is neither necessary nor permissible under the acts in question, and that these acts require that the Federal funds be available to the properly designated colleges immediately upon request.—*Opinion of General Counsel, Federal Security Agency, August 3, 1943.*

Retirement Act of March 4, 1940 (Public Law 422)

[Providing for Aid to the States and Territories in Making Provisions for the Retirement of Employees of Land-Grant Colleges]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, pursuant to the recognized obligations

of governments to guarantee the social security of their employees in order to provide for the retirement on an annuity, or otherwise, of all persons being paid salaries in whole or in part from grants of Federal funds to the several States and Territories pursuant to the terms of the Act approved July 2, 1862, for the endowment and support of colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts, and Acts supplementary thereto providing for instruction in agriculture and mechanic arts, for the establishment of agricultural experiment stations, and for cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics, all States and Territories are hereafter authorized, notwithstanding any contrary provisions in said Acts, to withhold from expenditure, from Federal funds advanced under the terms of said Acts, amounts designated as employer contributions to be made by the States and Territories to retirement systems established in accordance with the laws of such States or Territories, or established by the governing boards of colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts in accordance with the authority vested in them, and to deposit such amounts to the credit of such retirement systems for subsequent disbursement in accordance with the terms of the retirement systems in effect in the respective States and territories: *Provided*, That there shall not be deducted from Federal funds and deposited to the credit of retirement accounts as employer contributions, amounts in excess of 5 per centum of that portion of the salaries of employees paid from such Federal funds: *Provided further*, That, for the purpose of making deposits and contributions in retirement systems in favor of any employee, in no event shall the deductions from any Federal fund advanced pursuant to the foregoing Acts be in greater proportion to the total deductions for such employee than the salary received under such Federal funds bears to the total salary from Federal sources: *Provided further*, That the deposits and contributions from funds of Federal origin to any retirement system established by a State or a land-grant college must be at least equaled by the total contributions thereto on the part of the individuals concerned, the State, and the counties: *And provided further*, That no deductions for the foregoing purposes shall be made from Federal funds in support of employees appointed pursuant to the terms of the foregoing acts, whose salaries are paid wholly by the States and Territories; *Provided further*, That the provisions of this Act shall not apply to any employee paid in whole or in part from Federal funds who may be subject to the United States Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended.

Approved, March 4, 1940.

Ruling Concerning Public Law 422

The U.S. Commissioner of Education asked the General Counsel of the Federal Security Agency four questions concerning interpretations of Public Law 422 in its application to Federal funds made available to land-grant colleges and universities for instruction. The questions and the answers are given below.

1. The Act of July 2, 1862, provided for the creation of a perpetual endowment fund for each State derived from the sale of public lands or land scrip granted to the State, the annual income from which is paid to the college. Does the Act apply to the income from the original land-grant endowment fund on the same basis as to annual appropriations of Congress under supplementary acts?

You are advised that the provisions of Public No. 422, 76th Congress, approved March 4, 1940, are equally applicable to the income from the endow-

ment funds established pursuant to the Act of July 2, 1862, and to the Supplementary Morrill Funds provided under the Agricultural College Act of 1890, and your first question is answered in the affirmative.

2. In the enforcement of the provisions of the Act relating to the deposit in retirement systems of amounts deducted from grants of Federal funds, does any responsibility rest on the Federal Security Agency to investigate the actuarial soundness of the retirement systems operated by the States, Territories or Governing Boards of the Colleges? If not, does its responsibilities end upon obtaining the proper guarantee or certification that the deductions from such funds have been correctly deposited in the retirement systems? Similarly, if losses or deficiencies later occur in the fund due to unsound actuarial practices or to other causes, must the State or Territory make good such loss or deficiency as far as it relates to Federal funds?

First, you are advised that the law does not place upon the Federal Security Agency any responsibility or duty for insuring the actuarial soundness of any retirement system to which any part of the Federal funds hereinbefore referred to may be contributed. Neither the Act of March 4, 1940, nor applicable laws expressly fix any such responsibility. Further, the report of the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives relative to this Act states that it is not its purpose to "dictate the kind of reirement system to be set up in each State and Territory but leaves the responsibility in State hands." Thus the internal merit of the State plan is placed clearly beyond the scope of this Agency's supervision.

The extent of the responsibility of this Agency may be briefly described as to reasonably assure itself in any case where funds provided to the several colleges under the 1862 and 1890 Acts, as amended, are deposited in or contributed to a retirement system that the following requirements are fulfilled:

(1) The retirement system is one duly established pursuant to and under the authority of the State law.

(2) The funds are contributed to or deposited in such retirement system in accordance with and pursuant to the authority of the State law, and

(3) The amount so contributed or deposited does not exceed that permitted by Public No. 422, 76th Congress.

It may be here said that, while ordinarily no difficulty is to be anticipated in determining whether the first two of the above requirements are complied with, in any case of reasonable doubt it would be the policy of this Office to accept the determination of the Attorney General of the State in which the question arises.

3. The University of . . . . . conducting the college of agriculture and mechanic arts for that State has a retirement system authorized by the Governing board and operated through the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City, a non-profit organization maintained for the benefit of college teachers. Under it the employees of the university pay 2 percent of their annual salaries into the retirement system. When the system was originally adopted, it was expected that the State would contribute an amount equal to 5 percent of the salaries into the retirement fund. Up to date the State has not found itself in a position to meet this payment, but the employees have continued to pay 2 percent annually

into the system. Is the governing board of the University of . . . . . under this Act permitted to deduct an amount equal to 2 percent of the salaries of employees from grants of Federal funds as an offset to the 2 percent now being paid by the employees?

Assuming that the retirement system authorized by the Governing Board of the University of . . . . . is one duly established pursuant to and under the authority of State law and that the amounts deducted from funds of Federal origin are deducted in accordance with and pursuant to the authority of State law, there would be no objection to the deduction of an amount not in excess of that specified by Public No. 422 from funds received under the Acts of 1862 and 1890 as amended, for the payment of that portion of the State's contribution to the retirement system. That is to say, the facts as stated in your inquiry, i.e., that the retirement system is underwritten by the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association and that the State has never heretofore met its payments into the system, would not necessarily preclude the use of a portion of the Federal funds in accordance with Public No. 422. However, for the purpose of determining whether all the necessary conditions are met to permit the contemplated deduction you should obtain a copy of the resolution of the Governing Board of the University of . . . . . authorizing the establishment of the system and a full statement of the maintenance and operation of the system, together with specifications as to the amounts and circumstances of the proposed deductions. This statement should include reference to any opinion of the State Attorney General or other legal authority relative to the establishment and operation of the retirement system.

4. A State retirement system for teachers has been established in the State of . . . . . ., which goes into effect July 1, 1940. Under its terms the teacher-employees of the . . . . . State College for Negroes may at option become members of the State system. May deductions authorized by the Act be legally made from grants of Federal funds for individual teachers where a voluntary retirement system of this character is operated either by a State, Territory or Governing Board of the College?

The . . . . . State retirement system for teachers which becomes operative July 1, 1940, was established by an Act of July 9, 1938 (1938 1st ex. s. c 1) as amended by an Act approved March 19, 1940. Under the Act as amended teachers at the . . . . . State College for Negroes are within the system and the provisions for voluntary coverage of the original Act have been removed. However, in our opinion the fact that a retirement system has voluntary coverage provisions would not preclude the use of funds of Federal origin in accordance with Public No. 422.

While there appears to be no doubt that the . . . . . State retirement system for teachers is established pursuant to and under the authority of State law, there is no clear authority under the State law for the use of any part of the fund received by the State under either the 1862 or the 1890 Act for contribution to or deposit in this retirement system. Accordingly, your Office should not approve deductions from these funds under Public No. 422 in the absence of an opinion of the Attorney General of . . . . . ., or other competent legal authority of that State, holding that there is authority under the State law for such use of these funds.—*Opinion of the General Counsel of the Federal Security Agency, May 29, 1940.*

Public Law 571 (1950)

[AN ACT To amend Veterans Regulation Numbered 1(a) with respect to the computation of estimated costs of teaching personnel and supplies for instruction in the case of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts and other nonprofit educational institutions]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, effective as of December 28, 1945, paragraph 5 of part VIII of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "In the computation of such estimated cost of teaching personnel and supplies for instruction in the case of any college of agriculture and the mechanic arts, no reduction shall be made by reason of any payments to such college from funds made available pursuant to the Act entitled 'An Act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts', approved July 2, 1862, as amended and supplemented (U.S.C., 1946 edition, title 7, secs. 30–329, inclusive); and in the computation of such estimated cost of teaching personnel and supplies for instruction in the case of any nonprofit educational institution, no reduction shall be made by reason of any payments to such institution from State or municipal or other non-Federal public funds, or from private endowments or gifts or other income from nonpublic sources."

SEC. 2. Upon receipt of appropriate claims therefor, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized to make adjustments in accordance with this Act in contracts which are in effect on the date of approval of this Act as well as prior contracts and is authorized to make back payments and refunds in accordance with such adjustments.

Approved, June 23, 1950.

Federal Law Relating to State Agricultural Experiment Stations at the Land-Grant Colleges and Universities

The Hatch Act of 1887 authorized Federal-grant funds for direct payment to each State that would establish an agricultural experiment station in connection with the land-grant college established under the provisions of the Morrill Act of July 2, 1862, and of the acts supplementary thereto.

In 1955 the Hatch Act of 1887 was amended to bring about consolidation of the several Federal laws relating to the appropriation of Federal-grant funds for the support of agricultural experiment stations in the States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. With this amendment the Adams Act of 1906 and the Purnell Act of 1925, as well as the Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935 and title I, section 9, of the amendment of 1946 to the Bankhead-Jones Act, as the latter two laws applied to agricultural experiment stations, were repealed.

Section 2 of the Hatch Act states the purpose of the Federal-grant research program, as follows:

> It is the policy of Congress to promote the efficient production, marketing, distribution, and utilization of farm products as essential to the health and welfare of our people. . . . It shall be the object and duty of the State agricultural experiment stations through the expenditure of the appropriations hereinafter authorized to conduct original and other researches, investigations, and experiments bearing directly on and contributing to the establishment and maintenance of a permanent and effective agricultural industry of the United States, including researches basic to the problems of agriculture in its broadest aspects, and such investigations as have for their purpose the development and improvement of the rural home and rural life and the maximum contribution by agriculture to the welfare of the consumer.[1]

Federal Law Relating to Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics With Land-Grant Colleges and Universities

> The Smith-Lever Act of May 1914 (38 Stat. 372); amended by act of June 26, 1953 (U.S.C. 341–348); and amended by act of August 11, 1955 (U.S.C. 347a).

This act as amended provided for "aid in diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical home economics, and to encourage the application of the same" through agricultural extension services operated in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture in connection with the colleges in each State, Territory or possession . . . receiving . . . the benefits of the Act of Congress approved July 2, 1862" (The First Morrill Act).

Section 2 of this act provides that—

> Cooperative agricultural extension work shall consist of the giving of instruction and practical demonstrations in agricultural and home economics and subjects relating thereto to persons not attending or resident in said colleges in the several communities, and imparting information on said subjects through demonstrations, publications, and otherwise, and for the necessary printing and distribution of information in connection with the foregoing; and this work shall be carried on in such manner as may be mutually agreed upon by the Secretary of Agriculture and the State agricultural college or colleges receiving the benefits of the Act.[2]

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[1] *State Agricultural Experiment Stations: A History of Research Policy and Procedure.* U.S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication 904, May 1962. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1962. 219 p.

[2] For full text of Smith-Lever Act as amended, see *Federal Legislation, Regulations and Rulings Affecting Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics.* U.S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Publication No. 285. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, January 1946. 61 p. (Supplements have also been issued.)

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Public Law 360, 84th Congress, Ch. 798, 1st sess., approved August 11, 1955 (69 Stat. 684).

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Alabama
- Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College, Normal
- Auburn University, Auburn

Alaska
- University of Alaska, College

Arizona
- University of Arizona, Tucson

Arkansas
- Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal College, Pine Bluff
- University of Arkansas, Fayetteville

California
- University of California, Berkeley 4

Colorado
- Colorado State University, Fort Collins

Connecticut
- University of Connecticut, Storrs

Delaware
- Delaware State College, Dover
- University of Delaware, Newark

Florida
- Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University, Tallahassee
- University of Florida, Gainesville

Georgia
- Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley
- University of Georgia, Athens

Hawaii
- University of Hawaii, Honolulu

Idaho
- University of Idaho, Moscow

Illinois
- University of Illinois, Urbana

Indiana
- Purdue University, Lafayette

Iowa

Iowa State University of Science and Technology, Ames

Kansas

Kansas State University of Agriculture and Applied Science, Manhattan

Kentucky

Kentucky State College, Frankfort
University of Kentucky, Lexington

Louisiana

Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, University Station, Baton Rouge
Southern University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, Baton Rouge

Maine

University of Maine, Orono

Maryland

Maryland State College, Princess Anne
University of Maryland, College Park

Massachusetts

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge
University of Massachusetts, Amherst

Michigan

Michigan State University of Agriculture and Applied Science, East Lansing

Minnesota

University of Minnesota, Minneapolis

Mississippi

Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College, Lorman
Mississippi State University, State College

Missouri

Lincoln University, Jefferson City
University of Missouri, Columbia

Montana

Montana State College, Bozeman

Nebraska

University of Nebraska, Lincoln

Nevada

University of Nevada, Reno

New Hampshire

University of New Hampshire, Durham

New Jersey

Rutgers, The State University, New Brunswick

New Mexico

New Mexico State University of Agriculture, Engineering, and Science, University Park

New York
Cornell University, Ithaca

North Carolina
Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina, Greensboro
State College of Agriculture and Engineering, Raleigh

North Dakota
North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo

Ohio
Ohio State University, Columbus

Oklahoma
Langston University, Langston
Oklahoma State University of Agriculture and Applied Science, Stillwater

Oregon
Oregon State University, Corvallis

Pennsylvania
Pennsylvania State University, University Park

Puerto Rico
University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras

Rhode Island
University of Rhode Island, Kingston

South Carolina
Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson
South Carolina State College, Orangeburg

South Dakota
South Dakota State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Brookings

Tennessee
Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State University, Nashville
University of Tennessee, Knoxville

Texas
Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station
Prairie View Agricultural and Mechanical College, Prairie View

Utah
Utah State University of Agriculture and Applied Science, Logan

Vermont
University of Vermont and State Agricultural College, Burlington

Virginia
Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg
Virginia State College, Petersburg

Washington
Washington State University, Pullman

West Virginia
West Virginia University, Morgantown

Wisconsin
University of Wisconsin, Madison 6

Wyoming
University of Wyoming, Laramie

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